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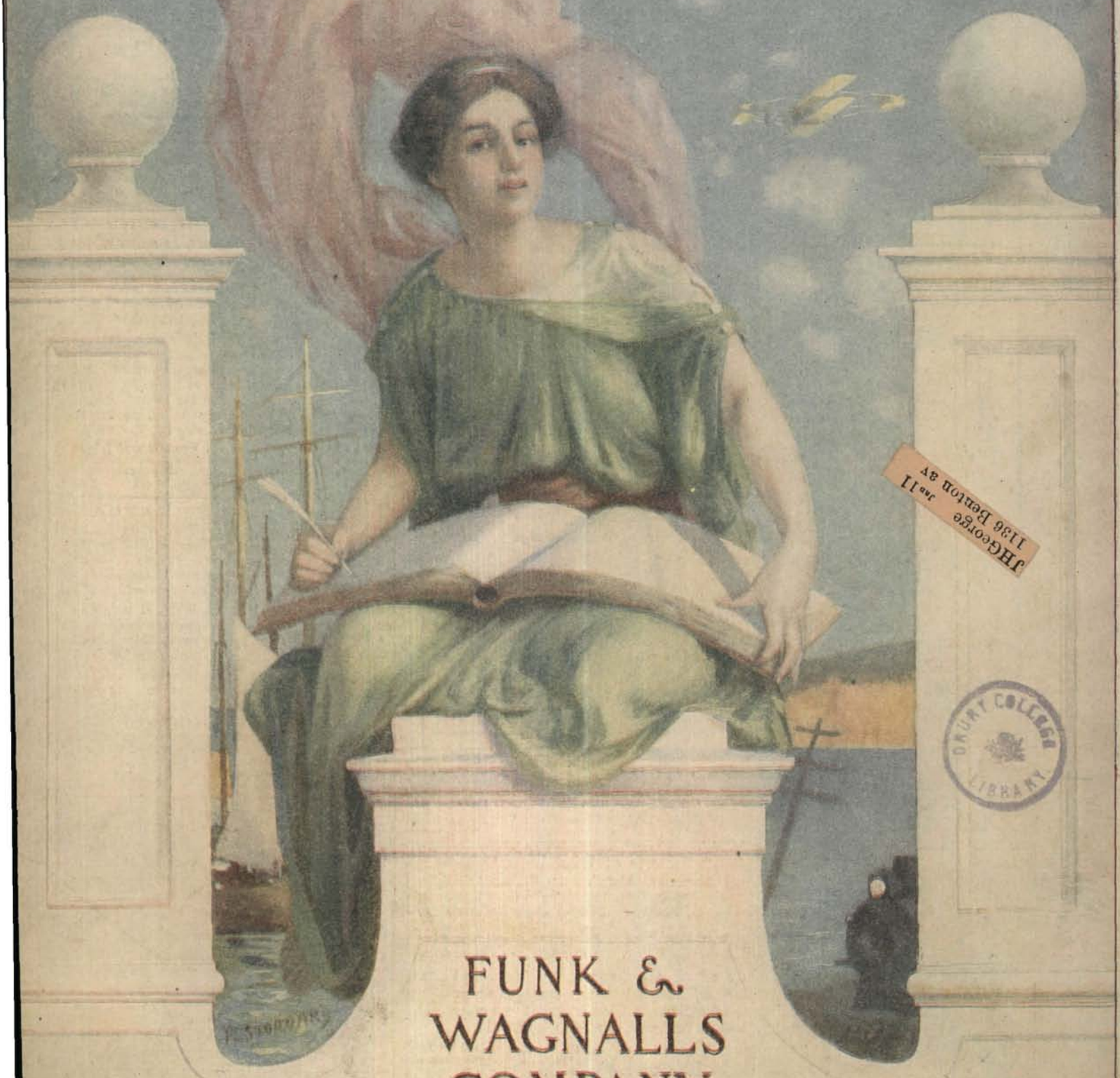

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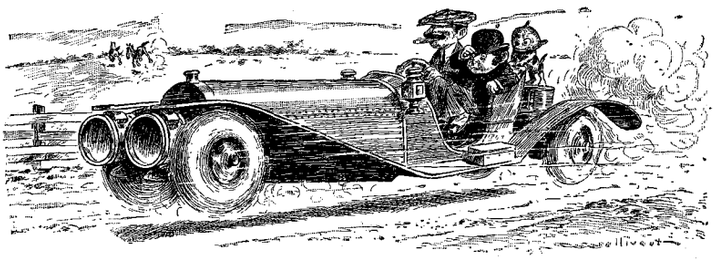

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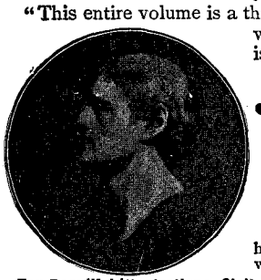

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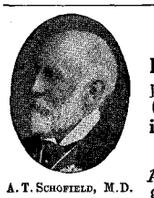

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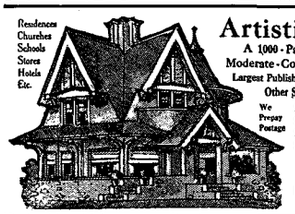


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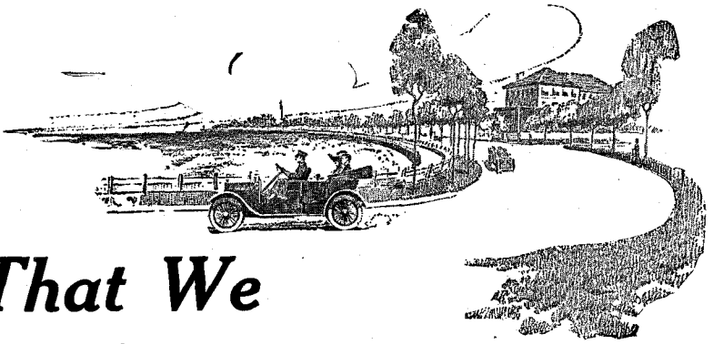

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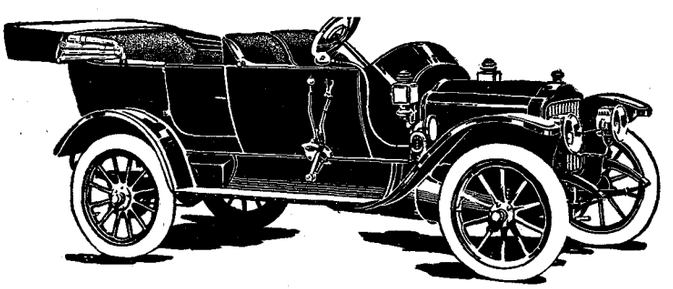

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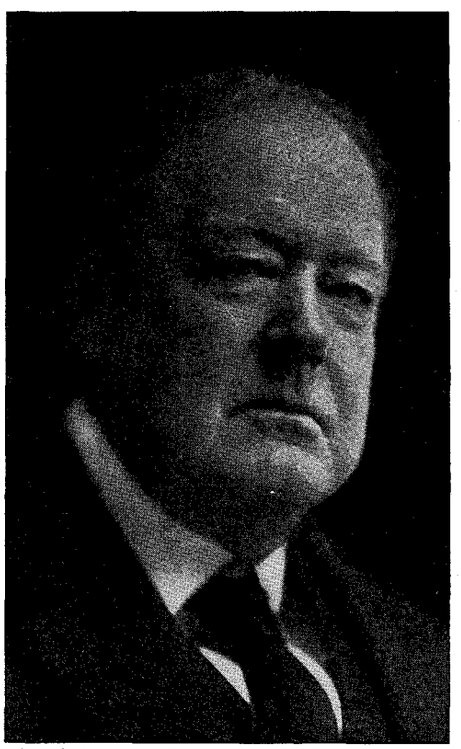
VOL. XLI., NO. 26 NEW YORK, DECEMBER 24, 1910 WHOLE NUMBER 1079


## TOPICS OF THE DAY

### MOMENTOUS JUDICIAL CHANGES

NOT UNTIL their effect is irremediably recorded in the very fabric of the nation's economic growth, as many editorial commentators remind us, can the final measure of President Taft's recent judicial appointments be taken. In the mean time, nevertheless, the papers are eagerly scanning the past records of the appointees for clues as to the probable trend of their future rulings. Especially is this true of the new Supreme Court judges, since they will participate in the rehearing of the Standard-Oil and Tobacco-Trust cases, in regard to which the whole nation is in a state of suspense. Last week's Supreme Court appointments were as follows: Edward Douglass White, of Louisiana, for sixteen years an Associate Justice, Chief Justice; Judge Joseph Rucker Lamar, of Georgia, and Judge Willis Van Devanter, of Wyoming, Associate Justices. At the same time the President named the following men to constitute the newly created Commerce Court, which will settle disputes between railroads and shippers: Martin A. Knapp, Chief Justice, for a term of five years; Robert W. Archbald, to serve for four years; William H. Hunt, for three years; John Emmet Carland, for two years; and Julian W. Mack, for one year. He also filled the two vacancies in the Interstate Commerce Commission by the appointment of B. H. Meyer and C. C. McChord. Of these appointments even the irreconcilably insurgent Kansas City *Times* says: "Some are obviously admirable; none is obviously wrong." Some question has since been raised, however, as to the fitness of Judge Archbald to serve on the Commerce Court, and representatives of the shipping interests have refused to grow enthusiastic over the choice of Mr. Knapp to head that body. The enactment into law of President Taft's entire legislative program, declares the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.), "would not have a fraction of the bearing upon the future of this country during the next quarter of a century" that his selection of judges to fill the vacancies on the Supreme Bench has. *The North American* goes on to say:



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THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Edward Douglass White is a Democrat and an ex-Confederate soldier, and his appointment by President Taft is welcomed as evidence that the Supreme Court is not going to be dragged into politics. He becomes the head of that body while there are pending before it cases whose decision will affect the foundations of American business organization.

"Nominally, this Government is divided into three coordinate parts, with equal powers. Really, from the earliest days of the Republic, except in times of war, the Supreme Court has been the actual ruler of the nation with a veto power amounting to annulment of the acts of both the Executive and the legislative departments.

"A Congress or an Administration irresponsive to the sober thought and well-considered demands of the American people regarding the vital national problems of the time can be rebuked and changed at intervals of a few years.

"It is not so with the justices empowered during their life tenure to declare constitutional or unconstitutional the acts of Congress, and so declaring frequently according to whether their mental bias causes them honestly to regard the rights of property superior in sanctity to public and human rights.

"Therefore, if it should develop that the Supreme Court has a majority in favor of special privilege, it would make little difference in the next quarter of a century how the elections in the country go. The Court would stand as a bar to progress and as an impregnable defense of great combinations of capital operating against the best interests of the public."

So great is the responsibility of a President in making these appointments, adds the same paper, that "an error would be tantamount to treason." President Taft's appointments "outweigh in actual political importance," declares the New York *Call* (Soc.), "all the noisy State and national elections that have taken place during the past decade." And in the same


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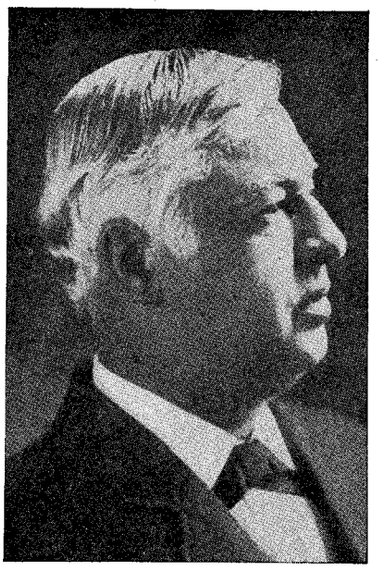
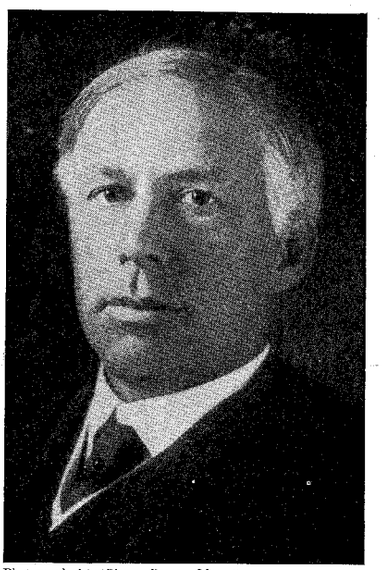
vein the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.) comments on the "significant commonplace" that the Supreme Court of the United States is by far the most powerful Court in the world:

"It is the only one that can nullify an act of the people of a nation, or of the people's representatives. Ours is the only nation in which the Supreme Court assumes to be a coordinate branch of the Government. It is the more remarkable that a popular Government should be the one in which the most powerful, and the one completely irresponsible, department of the Government has no direct connection with the people."



JOSEPH RUCKER LAMAR.

He is the second Democrat appointed to the Supreme Court by President Taft.



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WILLIS VAN DEVANTER.

On the Supreme Bench he will hear Standard Oil's appeal from his own decision.

THE NEW SUPREME COURT JUSTICES.

"In a qualified sense and yet to a very practical degree," says the New York *Sun* (Ind.), "the Supreme Court is a continuous constitutional convention." Many papers point out that President Taft, himself a great judge, has been privileged to put his impress upon this powerful body to an almost unprecedented degree. We are reminded that in less than two years he has named more members of the Supreme Court than any other President except Washington and Lincoln. He has appointed four of its nine justices, and has promoted one of its veteran members to the Chief Justiceship; and of the five honors which he has thus conferred, three have gone to Democrats—Lurton, White, and Lamar. The other six members of the Court are Republicans.

Altho President Taft shattered all precedent in raising to the Chief Justiceship a man of opposite political faith, his own party's newspapers are scarcely less enthusiastic than the Democratic press in praise of his choice. Thus the New York *Evening Mail*, *Tribune*, and *Press*, the Chicago *Tribune*, and the Boston *Transcript* are a few of the many Republican papers which pay tribute alike to Chief Justice White's eminent qualifications and to the non-partizan spirit which governed the President in his appointment. Independent and Democratic papers swell this chorus of commendation. "It seems to me that nothing could be a better augury of the future of the country than that a Republican President should appoint a former Confederate Chief Justice of the United States, and receive the unanimous applause of his countrymen," exclaims Colonel Roosevelt. This appointment, declares the Washington *Post* (Ind.), "deals sectionalism a death-blow." "If the court," remarks *The Wall Street Journal* (Fin.), "is as impartial as the spirit which has actuated Mr. Taft, the people of the United States may rest secure that their most vital interests are in trustworthy hands."

In addition to the great trust cases the reconstructed Supreme Court will pass upon the validity of the corporation income tax. "Never since reconstruction days," says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), "has this Court at any one time had so many issues of large consequence before it as are pending at this moment." Most important, of course, will be its final interpretation of the Sherman Antitrust Law. Seventeen cases arising under this law have already been decided by the Supreme Court, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, and the remaining elements of doubt in regard to the law's construction will be cleared up by the Tobacco and Standard-Oil cases. The same paper tells us that in four of the ten cases in which the Court held the combination before it to be illegal, Justice White dissented from the decision of the majority. It warns us, however, that this fact affords no adequate ground for inference as to his probable position in the pending cases. While he wrote the dissenting opinion in the Northern Securities case, "which, had it prevailed, would have left the Government powerless to deal with the holding company device in restraint of trade," remarks the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "it must not be assumed that the new Chief Justice is a reactionary, for he has frequently upheld the Antitrust Act." Says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.):

"Justice or Chief Justice White has from the very beginning of his service held a clear and consistent position in favor of a construction of the law as directed like the common law against unreasonable restraints of trade. He has rejected the more extreme position, which has generally commanded the assent of a majority of the Court, that the law applies to all restraints reasonable or unreasonable. He was therefore against the majority in the trans-Missouri, the joint traffic, and the Northern Securities cases; but where individuals or concerns have conspired in monopolistic purpose or effect, as in the Addystone pipe case, Justice White has stood strongly with the more radical judges in applying the law."

"Is he progressive or radical?" is the question applied in turn to each of the new Associate Justices. Justice Van Devanter, as a circuit-court judge, participated in the very decision against the Standard Oil Company which is now being appealed before the Supreme Court. Some critics contend that this fact disqualifies him to sit with the Supreme Court when it hears the case. Says the Springfield *Republican* on this point:

"Judge Van Devanter was one of the three circuit judges who gave the sweeping decision in the Standard-Oil case now before the Supreme Court. But this may not mean that he is personally of the view that the Antitrust Law should be given a scope so broad and destructive of the established industrial structure. His lower court was practically forced to take the view it did by the clear logic of prior judgments on the law by the United States Supreme Court. But anyhow it is to be supposed that Judge Van Devanter will not sit in the Standard-Oil case. Then there would be the possibility of a tie and no decision by the Court."

Many editors complain that practically nothing is known of Judge Lamar by the country at large beyond the fact that he was at one time Chief Justice of the Georgia Supreme Court, and that he has since been a successful railroad counsel. The Atlanta *Constitution*, however, answers this complaint with the following statement of facts:

"His experience has ranged the breadth of the courts in Georgia, and he has been a successful pleader before the Federal Supreme Court itself. His arguments in the case of the State versus the Central Railroad Company, involving the interpretation of the competitive clause of the Constitution are notable in the history of the Supreme Court.

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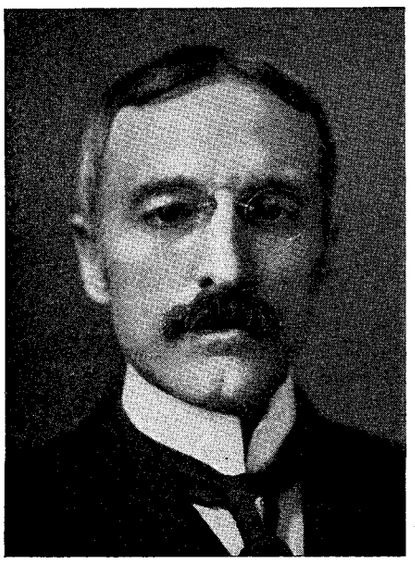
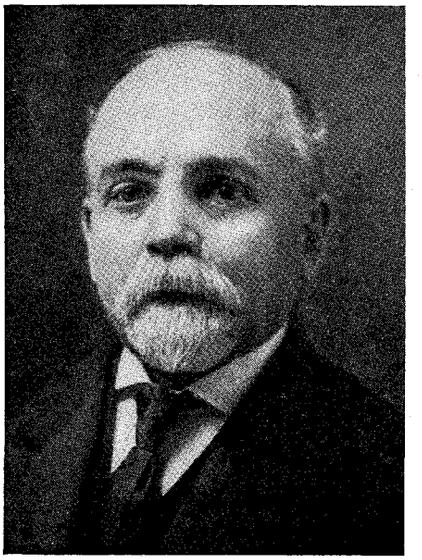


WILLIAM H. HUNT,

Who is appointed for three years. He has been Governor of Porto Rico, a Federal Judge in Montana, and a judge of the Court of Customs Appeals.



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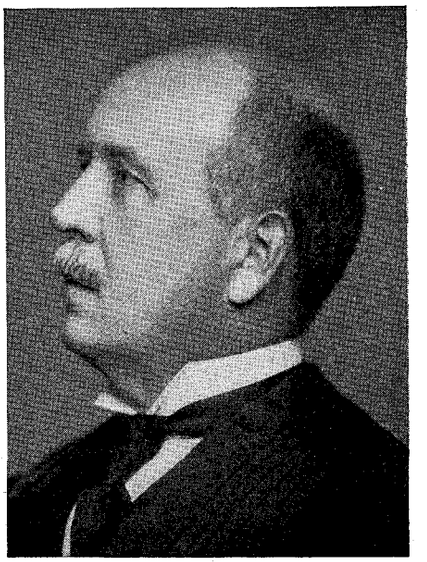
MARTIN A. KNAPP,

Who is transferred from the Interstate Commerce Commission to the Chief Justiceship of the Commerce Court, on which he will serve for five years.



ROBERT W. ARCHBALD,

Chosen by the President to serve four years on the new court. Objections are raised to his confirmation on account of alleged early connections with a fraudulent business concern.

THREE MEMBERS OF THE NEW COMMERCE COURT.

"As a member from Richmond County, of the Georgia House of Representatives, from 1886 to 1889, his influence was indefatigably directed to simplification and reform of judicial procedure.

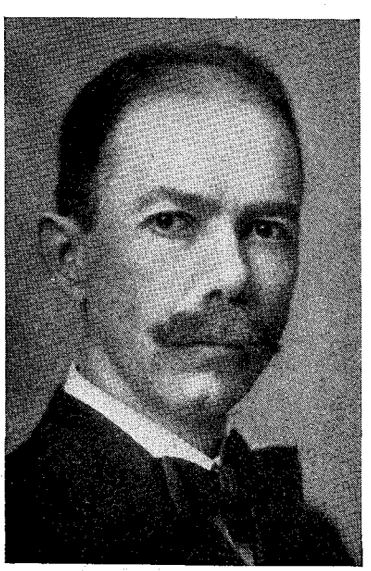
"As a profound student of the theory and literature of the law, and as the author of treatises on important legal subjects, he has gained a wide reputation for thoroughness, clearness, and the possession of splendid judicial faculties. . . .

"At every period in his career his intellectual sympathies have been toward giving a greater clearness and directness to judicial procedure, qualities that will be of invaluable aid in the plan of President Taft to enlist the services of the Supreme Court in the encouragement of such reform."

The New York *Globe* (Rep.) deplores all attempts to "line up" the Court, and reminds its readers of "the judicial habit to discriminate" and of the fact that no two cases are ever alike. In short, it adds, "the Justices simply won't classify." The New York *Commercial* (Com.) also can find nothing in the new appointments to aid it in forecasting the decisions in the momentous cases now pending.

Turning to the Commerce Court appointments, we find serious objection raised in only one case, that of Judge Robert W. Archbald. Judge Archbald is an appointee from Pennsylvania, and it is the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.) which declares that a decision of the Supreme Court of that State casts grave doubt on Mr. Archbald's fitness to serve on the Commerce Court. The decision in question, we are told, was rendered against the Amity Coal Company, in which Mr. Archbald was one of four partners. The Court declared this company "a fraud upon the public," conducted with "disregard of the requirements of business honesty." In a Washington dispatch from Angus McSween to the same paper we read that "President Taft had never heard a whisper against Judge Archbald" until *The North American's* charges were brought to his notice. He selected Judge Archbald, the same dispatch states, on the recommendations of Senator Penrose and Senator Oliver. The appointment of Chief Justice Knapp, while praised on most sides because of his admitted experience and knowledge of interstate commerce questions, is regarded with disfavor by the shipping interests.

Turning to the newly appointed members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, we learn that Professor Meyer is chairman of the Wisconsin State Railroad Commission, while Mr. McChord is a member of the Kentucky Railroad Commission and president of the Association of State Railroad Commissioners. Both, says the New York *Tribune*, are recognized authorities on railroad questions. "The choice of the two new Interstate Commerce Commissioners," declares the Philadelphia *North American*, "could not be improved upon." But it adds pessimistically: "Their very merit indicates only too clearly that the forces of special privilege are content to let the Commission serve the country provided that they can control the court which will dominate the Commission's activities."



C. C. M'CHORD,

Nominated by President Taft to succeed F. M. Cockrell. He is president of the National Association of Railroad Commissioners.

B. H. MEYER,

Who succeeds Martin A. Knapp. He is the author of several works on railway legislation and operation.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

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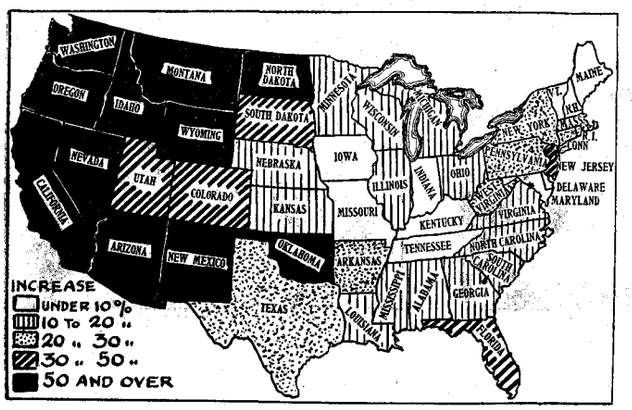
## CENSUS REFLECTIONS

THAT there are 92,000,000 Americans to wish each other "Merry Christmas" in the continental United States alone, sufficiently rejoices the hearts of many statisticians of the press; for, as the Chicago *Tribune* observes, "there is majesty in mere numbers." Besides, the Boston *Transcript* is convinced that "nowhere else in the world live 92,000,000 people who have so many reasons to consider themselves prosperous." There are 25 Americans for every one who lived in this country when Washington took the Presidential chair. Including Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, our population is 93,402,151; and adding the Philippines and other dependencies, we find over 101,000,000 persons under the American flag.




THE WINNING WEST AND THE EFFETE EAST.

This map shows the varying percentages of population increase in the different groups of States. The highest percentage of growth is shown in the West, the lowest in Iowa, Missouri, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

While the Czar has 160,000,000 subjects, while the British Empire includes or controls over 400,000,000, and the population of China is estimated to be in excess of 430,000,000, these Powers bear sway over diverse races, many of them but partly civilized and lacking coherence, whereas the people of the continental United States, as *The Transcript* points out, "are capable of homogeneity of action and development unequaled in that world which governs the rest."

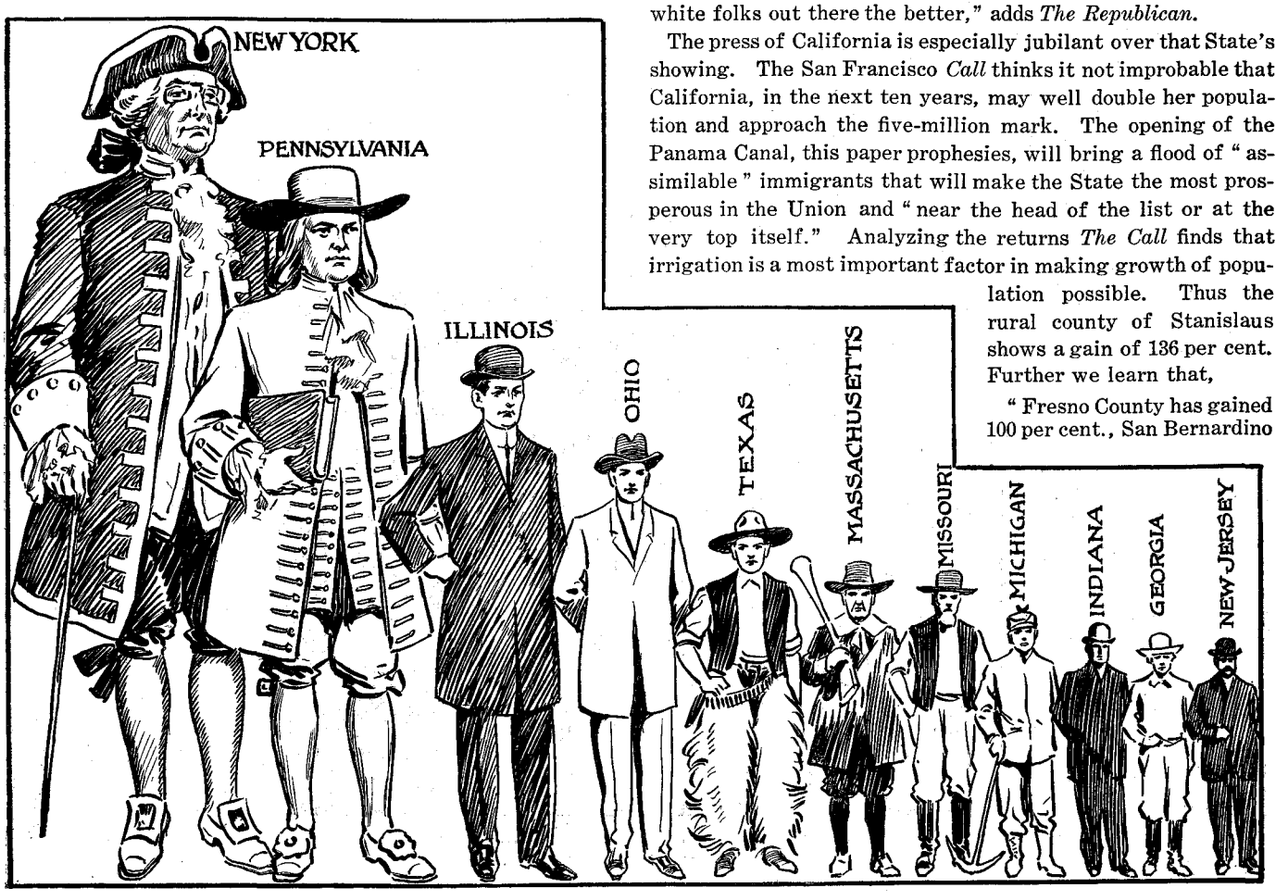
Still there are some calculators who refuse to be happy. Iowa regrets to report a slight decrease since the census of 1900. The Middle West in general is not pleased with itself. Kentucky may thank the night-riders, labor agitation, and bad roads for a falling off in several counties, as the Louisville *Courier-Journal* shows in a carefully analytic editorial. Texas, not satisfied with having reached fifth place among the States, is ambitious to be credited with 5,000,000 and demands a recount. Not a few editorial heads are gravely shaken over figures that seem to indicate too great a tendency to flock to the towns, and too small an increase in agricultural population. While to the New York *People* (Socialist Labor) the figures merely afford the reflection that, "employers the country over can feel happy over a huge increase in humanity to exploit and fleece."

To most editors the statistics showing the great development of the Far West and the Southwest appeal as the most striking features of the census. The Omaha *Bee* rejoices that the world has discovered in the new West something more than "merely a nice place to visit."

"The rapidity of the rise of the new State of Washington is the chief wonder of these census revelations," says the Springfield *Republican*, which opines that "the stimulus of high prices" may have caused migration from the older agricultural lands of the Middle West and South to the newer regions toward the Pacific. Since our Western coast faces the Orient, "the more white folks out there the better," adds *The Republican*.

The press of California is especially jubilant over that State's showing. The San Francisco *Call* thinks it not improbable that California, in the next ten years, may well double her population and approach the five-million mark. The opening of the Panama Canal, this paper prophesies, will bring a flood of "assimilable" immigrants that will make the State the most prosperous in the Union and "near the head of the list or at the very top itself." Analyzing the returns *The Call* finds that irrigation is a most important factor in making growth of population possible. Thus the rural county of Stanislaus shows a gain of 136 per cent. Further we learn that,

"Fresno County has gained 100 per cent., San Bernardino




UNCLE SAM'S HAPPY FAMILY

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103 per cent., Orange 75 per cent., and Los Angeles 196 per cent. Irrigation, intensive culture, and subdivision build up great rural populations to make business for great urban communities."

Meanwhile the Boston *Evening Transcript* sings a pean in praise of Texas; and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* glories in the growth of the Southwest, especially in the phenomenal progress of Oklahoma.

Other papers warn us that percentages are sometimes deceptive, and that the enormous numerical increase in the great commercial and manufacturing centers of the East shows the continuous drift from the farms. In fact, the growth of New York is classed by *The World* of that city as the most marked feature of the census report. In ten years the city, within its limits, has increased by 1,329,000. The New York *Times* figures that the "commuting area" within thirty miles of the center of Manhattan has a population of 6,846,000.

The New York *Evening Post* considers it highly significant of the comparative loss in rural population,

"that an actual decrease of population is shown in no less than 440 separate counties out of a total of 950 comprized in the solid body of territory formed by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee."

"However," adds *The Post*, "it is not until the statistics of occupations are accessible that anything like an accurate insight into this question of rural versus urban population will be obtainable."

Politically, great interest is manifested in the fact that under the present system of Congressional apportionment, the increase of population demands the increase of the total membership of the House of Representatives from 391 to 450. The additional 59 Congressmen, says a Washington dispatch to the New York *American*, would be distributed as follows:

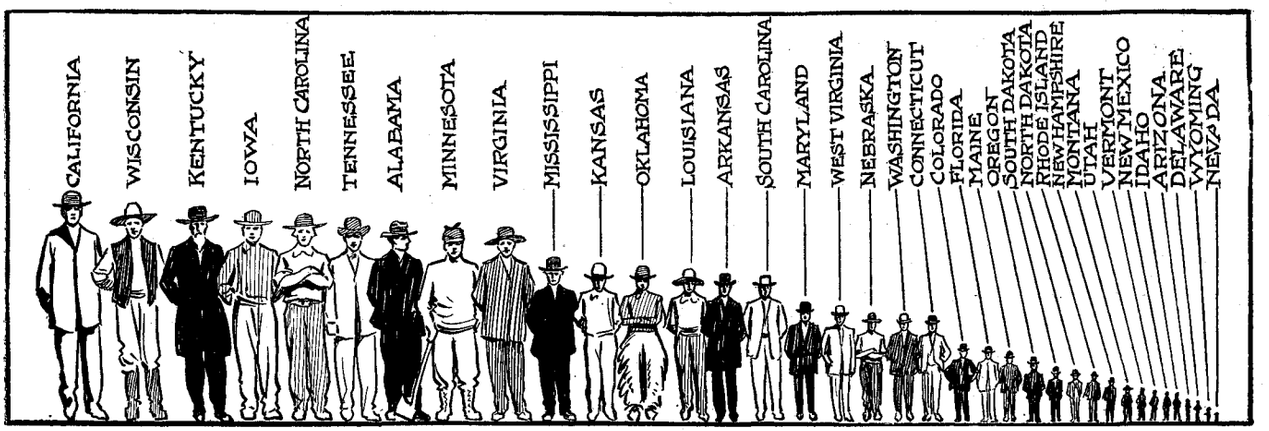
Alabama, 1; California, 4; Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Illinois, 4; Kansas, 1; Louisiana, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 1; Mississippi, 1; New Jersey, 3; New York, 9; North Carolina, 1; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 3; Oklahoma, 4; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 6; Texas, 4; Virginia, 4; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 1; Washington, 3. Total, 59.

But whether the present Congress will order a reapportionment is a matter of doubt. The Louisville *Herald* (Ind. Rep.) discusses "a strong sentiment against raising the membership beyond 400," but the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) reprehends a reported "disinclination on the part of some Republican Representatives to perform the obvious duty of reapportioning representation in the House this session." The only objection made to an immediate reapportionment, we learn, "is the political and partizan one that the Democratic legislatures elected this fall in many Northern States may try to gerrymander these States." But this objection, *The Tribune* holds, should not keep Congress from "allowing the States to benefit promptly by the increases in population which they have made." Moreover, *The Tribune* believes that the spread of independent voting is calculated to defeat such mechanical means of retaining political power as a manipulated partizan reapportionment.

| | 1910 | 1900 | Increase 1900 to 1910 | | Rank in 1900 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number | Per Cent. | |
| **The United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, but not the Philippine Islands)** | **93,402,151** | ***77,256,630** | **16,145,521** | **20.9** | .... |
| **Continental U. S.** | **91,972,226** | **75,994,575** | **15,977,691** | **21.0** | .... |
| States | | | | | |
| New York | 9,113,614 | 7,268,894 | 1,844,720 | 25.4 | 1 |
| Pennsylvania | 7,665,111 | 6,302,115 | 1,362,996 | 21.6 | 2 |
| Illinois | 5,638,591 | 4,821,550 | 817,041 | 16.9 | 3 |
| Ohio | 4,767,121 | 4,157,545 | 609,576 | 14.7 | 4 |
| Texas | 3,896,542 | 3,048,710 | 847.832 | 27.8 | 6 |
| Massachusetts | 3,366,416 | 2,805,346 | 561,070 | 20.0 | 7 |
| Missouri | 3,293,335 | 3,106,665 | 186,670 | 6.0 | 5 |
| Michigan | 2,810,173 | 2,420,982 | 389,191 | 16.1 | 9 |
| Indiana | 2,700,876 | 2,516,462 | 184,414 | 7.3 | 8 |
| Georgia | 2,609,121 | 2,216,331 | 392,790 | 17.7 | 11 |
| New Jersey | 2,537,167 | 1,883,669 | 653,498 | 34.7 | 16 |
| California | 2,377,549 | 1,485,053 | 892,496 | 60.1 | 21 |
| Wisconsin | 2,333,860 | 2,069,042 | 264,818 | 12.7 | 13 |
| Kentucky | 2,289,905 | 2,147,174 | 142,731 | 6.6 | 12 |
| Iowa | 2,224,771 | 2,231,853 | †7,082 | †0.3 | 10 |
| North Carolina | 2,206,287 | 1,893,810 | 312,477 | 16.5 | 15 |
| Tennessee | 2,184,789 | 2,020,616 | 164,173 | 8.1 | 14 |
| Alabama | 2,138,093 | 1,828,697 | 309,396 | 16.9 | 18 |
| Minnesota | 2,075,708 | 1,751,394 | 324,314 | 18.5 | 19 |
| Virginia | 2,061,612 | 1,854,184 | 207,428 | 11.2 | 17 |
| Mississippi | 1,797,114 | 1,551,270 | 245,844 | 15.8 | 20 |
| Kansas | 1,690,949 | 1,470,495 | 220,454 | 15.0 | 22 |
| Oklahoma | 1,657,155 | 790,391 | 866,764 | 109.7 | ‡38 |
| Louisiana | 1,656,388 | 1,381,625 | 174,763 | 19.9 | 23 |
| Arkansas | 1,574,449 | 1,311,564 | 262,885 | 20.0 | 25 |
| South Carolina | 1,515,400 | 1,340,316 | 175,084 | 13.1 | 24 |
| Maryland | 1,295,346 | 1,188,044 | 107,302 | 9.0 | 26 |
| West Virginia | 1,221,119 | 958,800 | 262,319 | 27.4 | 28 |
| Nebraska | 1,192,214 | 1,066,300 | 125,914 | 11.8 | 27 |
| Washington | 1,141,990 | 518,103 | 623,887 | 120.4 | 33 |
| Porto Rico | 1,118,012 | §953,243 | 164,769 | 16.2 | .. |
| Connecticut | 1,114,756 | 908,420 | 206,336 | 22.7 | 29 |
| Colorado | 779,024 | 539,700 | 259,324 | 48.0 | 31 |
| Florida | 752,619 | 528,542 | 224,077 | 42.6 | 32 |
| Maine | 742,371 | 694,466 | 47,905 | 6.9 | 30 |
| Oregon | 672,765 | 413,536 | 259,229 | 62.7 | 35 |
| South Dakota | 583,888 | 401,570 | 182,318 | 45.4 | 37 |
| North Dakota | 577,056 | 319,146 | 257,910 | 80.8 | 41 |
| Rhode Island | 542,610 | 428,556 | 114,054 | 26.6 | 34 |
| New Hampshire | 430,572 | 411,588 | 18,984 | 4.6 | 36 |
| Montana | 376,053 | 243,329 | 132,724 | 54.5 | 44 |
| Utah | 373,351 | 276,749 | 96,602 | 34.9 | 43 |
| Vermont | 355,956 | 343,641 | 12,315 | 3.6 | 40 |
| District of Columbia | 331,069 | 278,718 | 52,351 | 18.8 | 42 |
| New Mexico | 327,396 | 195,310 | 131,991 | 67.6 | 45 |
| Idaho | 325,594 | 161,772 | 163,822 | 101.3 | 47 |
| Arizona | 204,354 | 122,931 | 81,423 | 66.2 | 49 |
| Delaware | 202,322 | 184,735 | 17,587 | 9.5 | 46 |
| Hawaii | 191,909 | 154,001 | 37,908 | 24.6 | 48 |
| Wyoming | 145,965 | 92,531 | 53,434 | 57.7 | 50 |
| Nevada | 81,875 | 42,335 | 39,540 | 93,4 | 52 |
| Alaska | 64,356 | 63,592 | 764 | 1.2 | 51 |
| Military and naval | 55,608 | 91,219 | ..... | ..... | .... |

* Includes 953,243 persons in Porto Rico (1899 census).
† Decrease
‡ Indian Territory ranked 39 in population in 1900, but for comparison is included in the Oklahoma figures.
§ According to the census of Porto Rico, taken in 1899 under the direction of the War Department.

OUR GROWTH IN TEN YEARS.




RANKED ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

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## TRUSTS UNDER FIRE

PRESIDENT TAFT'S recommendation that existing legislation with reference to the regulation of corporations be enforced before new laws are devised, was in many quarters regarded as almost reactionary; but Attorney-General Wickersham's report upon the work of the Department of Justice in trust prosecution, together with recent Government activities against "combinations in restraint of trade," have given the Administration's editorial friends an opportunity to declare triumphantly that Mr. Taft's "toothless message" seems after all to have a full set of teeth. Naturally there are not wanting those who hold that the real biting abilities of those legal teeth are yet to be tested.

As a result of the Department's work for the year, says the much discust report, actions are under way or pending against the following so-called trusts:

Tobacco Trust, Standard Oil Company, Sugar Trust, Harriman Lines, Hard-Coal Trust, Powder Trust, Terminal Railway Association of St. Louis, Towing Trust on the Great Lakes, James A. Patten and others for an alleged corner in cotton, Beef Trust, Wholesale Grocers' Trust, Butter and Egg Trust, Brick Trust, Bath-Tub Trust.

Others were fined as follows: Paper Trust, $57,000; Night-Riders, $3,500; Window-Glass Trust, $10,000.

Since the report was issued the "Turpentine Trust" has been convicted, fines aggregating $17,500 have been imposed, and two individual defendants have each been sentenced to three months in jail. The Temple Iron Company, the alleged "Hard-Coal Trust," has been declared an illegal combination of railroads to maintain prices, and has been enjoined.

The Supreme Court, reversing Judge Holt's decision, has held that the statute of limitations can not be held to shelter the individual directors of the Sugar Trust, indicted for conspiracy under the Sherman Act. Sixteen firms and thirty-two individuals constituting the so-called "Bathtub Trust" have been indicted in Detroit, and it is announced the "Electrical Trust" composed of companies capitalized at $165,000,000 or more, is to be attacked before the end of the year.

Yet the New York *Commercial* points out that in the Hard-Coal Trust case, while the Temple Iron Company has been enjoined, "the real defendants in the case, the six coal-carrying companies, were completely exonerated," and are at liberty to continue agreements which it is supposed will enable them to control prices. It is announced that the Government will appeal from so much of the decision in this case as is adverse to its contentions.

However, there is much approval of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Sugar-Trust case, that Gustave E. Kissel and Thomas B. Harned must stand trial for their part in the alleged conspiracy by which the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company was kept out of business. Of this decision the Chicago *Tribune* says, "the defendants contended that the conspiring took place so long ago that prosecution was barred by the statute of limitations." But the Supreme Court took the view that,

"A conspiracy may be a 'continuing offense.' If men are indicted for conspiracy in restraint of trade more than three years ago they can not escape on a plea that the offense has been outlawed; they must show that nothing had been done during the preceding three years under their unlawful agreement.

"The definition of the crime of conspiracy, said Justice Holmes, was satisfied by the unlawful agreement, 'but that does not exhaust it.' Common sense says the same. If men agree to combine in restraint of trade, and continue restraining trade under that agreement, there is a 'continuous conspiracy,' not 'a cinematographic series of distinct conspiracies.'"

## OUR DEFENSELESSNESS

ON THE very day of Mr. Carnegie's $10,000,000 gift for the purpose of abolishing war, there was sent to the House of Representatives an urgent appeal from the Secretary of War for an effective army of 450,000 trained men. This document, according to the Washington correspondents, at once created no little excitement. This was "wholly unnecessary," says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and was due largely to the fact that the report was labeled "confidential," for "the Secretary can have no important facts to present that are not already sufficiently familiar through previous publications and especially through the report of the chief of staff of the army." In the mass of rumors and statements and denials of rumors and statements that have been bulking so large in the Washington dispatches, two facts stand out. One is the substantial agreement of leading army officers with Secretary Dickinson's reported findings, and the other is Congressman Tawney's vigorous rejoinder that it is all nothing but "a part of a propaganda on the part of our military enthusiasts to secure support for larger appropriations," and an attempt to "Hobsonize the country."

In spite of efforts which are said to have been made to prevent the publication of the report, portions of it have appeared in the daily papers. The New York *Journal* presents "the text of the original document prepared by the Secretary of War," which we may summarize in part as follows:

In reply to the question as to the condition of the military forces and defenses of the nation, including the organized militia, I have the honor to state in my opinion the condition of the forces and defenses is not satisfactory. The regular army lacks reserves of field guns, ammunition, and supplies necessary to field operations; and it is not organized into those higher units, brigades and divisions, which are essential for purposes of war. The militia is also defective in organization, training, and physical stamina. The country is not, so far as its land forces are concerned, in a state of readiness for defense or to repel invasion if attempted on our coasts by any first-class power. To meet this requirement there are now available only 114,500 mobile troops (regulars and organized militia), whereas we need a minimum of 450,000 men and should have 600,000. In the same way, we have but 20,400 trained troops available for our Atlantic and Gulf coast defenses, where we should have 39,549.

That the regular army should be increased and the deficiencies in our coast-defense system remedied, is admitted by the New York *Times*, while the New York *Press* thinks the army's medical department should also be thoroughly reorganized. The New York *Globe*, on the other hand, sees nothing but a "war scare" which Secretary Dickinson has launched to "enliven a dull session of Congress."

"To Mr. Dickinson's sensational proclamation that we are wholly unprepared to resist invasion and that we can have no security except in a great standing army" the New York *World* has "two conclusive answers":

"For one thing, we never have been prepared to resist invasion in the sense that he uses the term, and for another thing, if there is any virtue in a great navy we are better prepared to-day than ever we were before.

"We have spent $1,000,000,000 upon the Navy in the last ten years. We are building two Dreadnoughts every year. For all purposes of wars past and wars to come we are using each year of every $100 devoted to ordinary national expense $72 for military ends. . . . . .

"Mr. Dickinson seems to contemplate a standing Army almost as large as that of Germany, fully equipped, abundantly supplied with reserve material, and ready to the last button, as was Moltke's machine, for slaughter. The United States Army which Mr. Dickinson now decries is costing about $100,000,000 a year. How many other hundreds of millions would be needed to maintain his proposed 600,000 men while they were rotting in their barracks awaiting imaginary invaders?"

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## WILL $10,000,000 STOP WAR?

"THE PEACE MOVEMENT has now been placed on a permanent war footing," as the result of Mr. Carnegie's gift of a $10,000,000 fund to be used to carry on the "war against war," one editor confidently assures us. If the forces of world fraternity have hitherto been beaten by the fratricidal armies merely "because of a lean commissariat and empty haversacks," Mr. Carnegie's money, we read elsewhere, ought certainly to supply the need. Yes, says the New York *Globe*, "there's the money," but, it queries, "how is it to be spent?" Peace can not be bought, all endowed moral and intellectual movements tend to show; truth and progress, we are reminded, have always been best served by those willing to serve without reward. The New York *Press* is no less skeptical, and sees no practical benefit to be derived from "Carnegie's $10,000,000 dream," except "in so far as the enterprise separates one of our most successful collectors of money from another little chunk of his mountain of gold and gives a wider distribution of his wealth."

Nevertheless, replies the Springfield *Republican*, Mr. Carnegie is a practical man, and many of the trustees he has appointed to administer the fund are eminently practical men, and "they may be counted upon to spend his money in the most effective way." This paper suggests that whenever a war is seriously threatened "the trustees should draw heavily on their income to form and sustain a public sentiment making for peace by means of specific discussion of the issues raised," by a corps of paid lecturers, the printing-press, and the mails. The New York *American* also ventures to make a suggestion, namely, "that some part of the half-million-dollar income derived from the Carnegie peace fund might be devoted to the maintenance at The Hague or elsewhere of an international college of sociologists, specially charged to investigate the social and economic causes of war."

Two specific movements in the interests of peace in which Mr. Carnegie has been deeply interested, and to which his fund will be of immense service, notes the New York *Times*, are "the one for the creation of a true arbitral court for the settlement of international differences and the movement for the gradual reduction of the armaments of the principal nations. To both of these in principle the United States Government is committed." In his recent message to Congress, President Taft, it will be remembered, strongly urged the establishment of both of these tribunals, and added a paragraph which assumes especial significance in the light of Mr. Carnegie's gift:

"Appreciating these enlightened tendencies of modern times, the Congress at its last session passed a law providing for the appointment of a commission of five members 'to be appointed by the President of the United States to consider the expediency of utilizing existing international agencies for the purpose of limiting the armaments of the nations of the world by international agreement, and of constituting the combined navies of the world an international force for the preservation of universal peace, and to consider and report upon any other means to diminish the expenditures of Government for military purposes and to lessen the probabilities of war.'

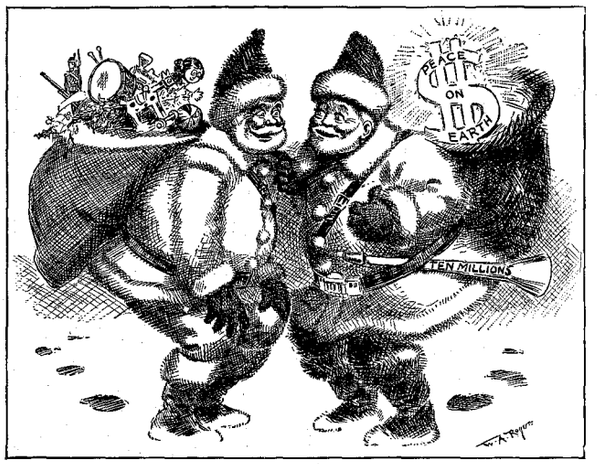
"I have not as yet made appointments to this commission because I have invited and am awaiting the expressions of foreign governments as to their willingness to cooperate with us in the appointment of similar commissions or representatives who would meet with our commissioners and by joint action seek to make their work effective."

The purpose of the fund and the intentions of the donor are best revealed by quoting from Mr. Carnegie's speech on presenting the informal trust deed to the trustees at Washington:

"Gentlemen: I have transferred to you, as trustees of the Carnegie Peace Fund, ten million of 5-per-cent. first mortgage bonds, value $11,500,000, the revenue of which is to be administered by you to hasten the abolition of international war, the foulest blot upon our civilization. Altho we no longer eat our fellow men or torture prisoners, nor sack cities, killing their inhabitants, we still kill each other in war like barbarians. Only wild beasts are excusable for doing that in this, the twentieth century of the Christian era, for the crime of war is inherent, since it decides not in favor of the right but always of the strong. The nation is criminal which refuses arbitration and drives its adversary to a tribunal which knows nothing of righteous judgment. . . . . .

"The trustees have power to sell, invest, or re-invest all funds, . . . to fill vacancies, or to add to their number, and to employ all officials and to fix their compensation. Trustees shall be reimbursed all expenses incurred in connection with their duties as trustees, including traveling expenses, attending meetings, including expenses of wife or daughter to each annual meeting. . . . . .

"Lines of future action can not be wisely laid down. Many have to be tried, and having full confidence in my trustees I leave to them the widest discretion as to the measures and policy they shall from time to time adopt, only premising that the one end they shall keep unceasingly in view until it is attained is the speedy abolition of international war between so-called civilized nations.




ANDY AND NICK.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

"When civilized nations enter into such treaties as named, or war is discarded as disgraceful to civilized men, as personal war (dueling) and man-selling and buying (slavery) have been discarded within the wide boundaries of our English-speaking race, the trustees will please then consider what is the next most degrading remaining evil or evils whose banishment—or what new elevating element or elements if introduced or fostered, or both combined—would most advance the progress, elevation, and happiness of man, and so on from century to century without end."

The wide powers given the trustees and the perpetual lease of life given to the fund, have, it is said, occasioned some grave shaking of heads in Congress, and remind the editors of the fate of the original Rockefeller Foundation Bill, which has now been introduced in a modified form. In the new bill brought in by Senator Gallinger, the New York *Evening Post* believes that possibilities of objectionable developments of the scheme in the future have been guarded against. It thus sums up the restrictions Mr. Gallinger would put around the Rockefeller bequest:

"While the corporation is to be a self-perpetuating body, the name of any member selected to fill a vacancy must be submitted to the President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the president of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, and the presidents of Harvard, Yale, Columbia University, Johns Hopkins, and the University of Chicago; approval by a majority of these is necessary to validate the choice. Congress may at any time impose limitations on the objects to be served by the Foundation; its holdings are not to exceed $100,000,000; and the whole concern may be wound up at the end of a hundred years."

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Motto of the suffragettes: "Do your Christmas slapping early."—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

Few things are sadder at this season of the year than getting Christmas presents marked C.O.D.—*Washington Herald.*

While the grownup waits for the New Year to be good the juvenile dons his halo early.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

"Well, I am tired who fared to divers ends," remarks a December poetess. But if she's got her shopping done, what's the difference?—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

Half a million Christmas trees from Canada are coming to New York, where they will be turned into the best kind of drest lumber.—*New York American.*

Men should smoke less in winter, advises a London physician. Cut this out to show your wife in case she gives you a box of Christmas cigars.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

The Christmas spirit has gathered Col. George Harvey so thoroughly under its wings that he has succeeded in getting out an issue of *Harper's Weekly* without saying a single word about Colonel Roosevelt.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

It's a White Christmas for the Supreme Court.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

Just about now the Christmas tree is the national plant.—*Baltimore American.*

Now that the season of "thanks" is accomplished, the season of "giving" approaches.—*Chicago Post.*

Has any one noticed any marked decline in the price of Christmas presents?—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

Wall Street's Christmas present to the country may be a three-day closing.—*New York World.*

Now that Christmas approaches we are also struck by the high cost of giving.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Still another severe strain on the intellect is trying to remember who it was that you forgot so embarrassingly last Christmas.—*Indianapolis News.*

The Philadelphia mint is not alone in its trouble. Lots of us are having just as much difficulty as it is to make enough money to supply the Christmas demand.—*Indianapolis News.*

The Christmas spirit is abroad in the land all right. The Christmas number of *Collier's* contains no reference to Ballinger nor any comment on the shortcomings of Congress.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

A CHRISTMAS GIFT WORTH WHILE.
—Hart in the Philadelphia *Press.*

AN UNPOPULAR SANTA CLAUS.
—Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American.*

SANTA CAN READ IT.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS.
—Westover in the San Francisco *Evening Post.*

UNCLE SAM.—BY JINKS! THAT'S THE BIGGEST TREE ON THIS HILLSIDE FOR MANY A YEAR.
—Walker for the International Syndicate, Baltimore.

## CHRISTMAS LIGHTS AND SHADOWS.

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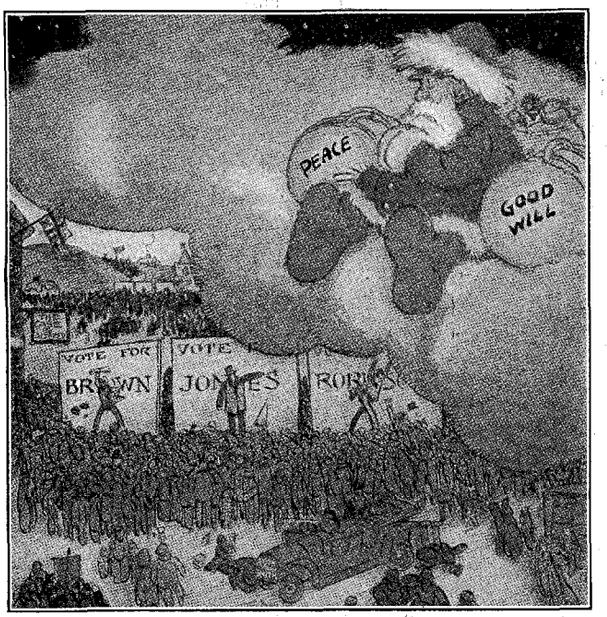
# FOREIGN COMMENT

## ENGLAND AND THE REFERENDUM

ONE OF THE most astounding features of the British campaign was the proposal of Mr. Balfour, seemingly driven to desperation by the attack on the House of Lords, that disputed questions between Lords and Commons should be settled by a referendum to the voters. This plan would preserve the House of Lords, but would subordinate its authority to the wish of the people, a great come-down from its former place of power. Mr. Balfour and his advisers seemingly thought this suggestion a great stroke, believing that the voters would rally to it and give them control of the Government, but the Liberals opposed it, and the electors seem to trust their liberties with Asquith and his Irish-Laborite coalition rather than with Balfour and the nobility. It is a strange sight to see the aristocratic party urging England to adopt a radical proposition like the referendum, as it exists in Switzerland, Australia, and some of our Western States, while the Radicals and Liberals oppose it. Mr. Balfour supported his referendum plan thus in a speech at Wolverhampton:




MERRY CHRISTMAS IN MERRIE ENGLAND.

SANTA CLAUS—"Well, after all this hubbub, a little peace and good will won't be inappropriate."
—*Graphic* (London).

"The advantage of the referendum is that the issue is quite clear and quite precise. It is not one of the mixt issues at a general election. It is perfectly easy to say after the referendum is over what the referendum was. The referendum has this enormous advantage; it does not involve a general election or the embitternesses inevitable in a contest between two competitors for a seat; it does not carry with it a change of government; and it does get a clear verdict from the country."

The proposal is hailed with acclamation by the two most able and influential weeklies in London journalism, *The Saturday Review* (Conservative) and *The Spectator* (Liberal). The former says enthusiastically that Mr. Balfour's idea is a "master stroke." To quote the passage:

"It is an immense boon. And after all, when one comes to think of it, Mr. Balfour's pledge that tariff reform is one of the grave questions which must be subject to the referendum is the most natural thing that can be conceived. Only heady enthusiasts and spouters without brain or judgment ever thought that so great a reform could be carried save by a clear strong mandate from the public. It was never in Mr. Balfour's mind—was it in the mind of anybody who counts? It is really extraordinary, it is almost absurd, that some such excellent agreement has not been reached ere now."

*The Spectator* combats the idea that "the referendum would destroy our Constitution because it would destroy the responsibility of governments," and adds:

"Nothing could be more absurd. There is not the slightest reason why a government whose bill had been rejected at a referendum should resign if they still retain a working majority in the House of Commons. The country would not have said that it had lost confidence in the Government's general policy or in their acts as an Executive, but merely have shown that it did not wish a particular measure to be adopted."

Nevertheless, "A Non-Party Man," writing in *The Daily News* (London), affirms that parliamentarism has suffered grievously in Switzerland from the adoption of the referendum and states as one result that it has destroyed "the Cabinet system" and changed it to "a sort of perpetual government by conference." Worse still:

"The National Chamber of Switzerland has been reduced to a collection of registering ciphers. There is little interest in its elections, and even less in its proceedings. The real interest is now centered on the referenda. Since two out of three of these go against the Government, resignation would of course be absurd. The result has been the complete destruction of parliamentary government in our sense of the word, and a substitution of a body of registering agents."

This is largely the contention of Mr. Asquith, the Liberal Premier, who in his reply to Mr. Balfour's London speech, said at Wolverhampton that the ex-Premier had spoken like "an escaped Bedlamite," that he was attacking the House of Commons generally, and the House of Lords in particular. To quote his words:

"We have seen on paper (only on paper—this should not be forgotten) the hereditary House of Lords abolished and a new cardboard structure run up in its place.

"Parliamentary government, as we have hitherto understood and practised it, has been practically abandoned in favor of government by plebiscite, and tariff reform postponed to the uncertain chances of a remote and indefinite future."

Granted a House of Peers chosen by the people and appointed to decide what questions should be submitted to a referendum, this method might be practically and usefully available, says the Manchester *Guardian*. But only on this condition:

"The referendum to be honest and workable must always be on simple and definite proposals, especially on bills. For ourselves its chief value would consist in solving conflicts between the two chambers of the legislature."

After drawing attention to the fact that "a poll of the people has for many generations been a familiar feature of English political life," *e.g.*, in trade-union decisions, joint stock companies, etc., *The Daily Mail* (London), Conservative, exclaims:

"The adoption by the Unionist party of the principle of the referendum . . . is the most valuable outcome of the present constitutional crisis. . . . This method of obtaining the direct opinion of the people is the only way of giving effect to true democracy."

In the same tone the Conservative *Pall Mall Gazette* (London) remarks:

"Between a party which trusts the people and one that wishes to legislate behind their backs there can be no difficulty or hesitation of choice. That is the position in which the claims of Unionism and Radicalism are placed by Mr. Balfour's declaration; and its instant effect upon public securities shows the general conviction that it has saved the country from constitutional *sabotage*. When the one side is ready to take a referendum on tariff reform and the other dares not seek the

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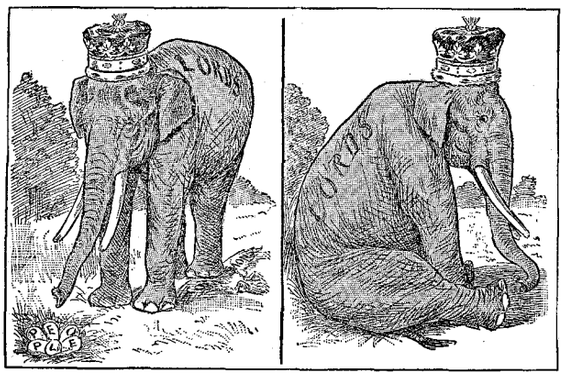



A POLITICAL FABLE.

A wild elephant having trampled on and killed a mother-bird whose nest was close by, said, "I will be a mother to the eggs!" and accordingly the elephant sat down on them.
—*Picture Politics* (London).

LIGHTER

opinion of the electors upon Home Rule, the veriest child could infer which of those policies is believed by its advocates to be in accordance with the will of the nation."

## FALLING BIRTH-RATE IN BRITAIN

FRANCE may now find some comfort in the news that she is not the only land with a dwindling birth-rate. She has been held up to the world by writers of all nations as a bad example of a declining population and a decreasing birth-rate. A calculation has been seriously made by some statistician which shows that if France goes on failing to renew her population, a definite time may be fixt for the extinction of the Gallic race. In the United States also "race suicide" has been a warning cry uttered by a very conspicuous statesman of our own day. But now England, which sends her sons as soldiers, sailors, and administrators to rule so many foreign quarters of the globe, is pointed at by science as falling in line with France in this particular, and we find in the Report of the British Medical Association, recently published, that the decrease in births is becoming alarming. Thirty years ago, we are told, 35.4 births were registered for every thousand of the population. In the last three years (1907–10) the average went down to 26.6. This, however, is a better record than that exhibited by France with its 20.1 births per thousand. Germany still maintains its ascendency as a growing population and records an average of 32.4 for 1907–10. Commenting on these facts *The Continental Correspondence* (Berlin) observes:

"It is of course an exaggeration if some English papers compare this symptom of 'decline' to the later centuries of the Roman Republic; but the deep impression caused by these statistics induced the Medical Association to inquire thoroughly into the true causes of this development. It is admitted on all sides that the Neo-Malthusian notions and the voluntary limitation of the number of children have already spread to the lower classes, and that there is no possibility of fighting by legislative measures against a wide-spread evil."

While there is some consolation in the fact that "under the better sanitary conditions of our own times the mortality of infants has been reduced considerably," yet the rush of the population to the great towns, especially in Ireland, has been a sad hindrance to the bringing up of large families.

AMERICAN TRUST BOSS—"Guess I've bought this show."
—*Casting Vote* (London).

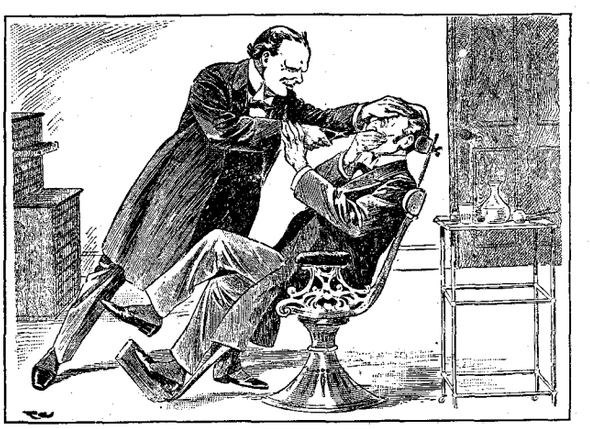
SIDE OF

## JAPAN'S TREATMENT OF PLOTTING SOCIALISTS

THE TRIAL of Denjiro Kotoku and twenty-five associates has just begun in the Supreme Court at Tokyo. They were found guilty of plotting against the life of the Emperor by the special court which first examined the prisoners and a sentence of capital punishment was recommended. Kotoku, who professes to be a Socialist, but is thought to be really an anarchist, is said to have once lived in the United States and been a member of a political association in San Francisco. The trial is being made as little public as possible, only those who are directly concerned being admitted to the hearing of anything excepting the formal questioning of the defendants. This is quite in the line of Japanese policy which resists only overt acts of an anarchistic character and represses any attempt to give publicity to Socialism in the press or public decrees.

Socialism can not be checked by repressive legislation, declare the Conservatives of Japan. Repression would only lead to secret conspiracy and the newspapers take the course of never giving publicity to the words or movements of the Socialists. It is generally thought that Kotoku's plot to attack the person of the Mikado was kept out of the Japanese journals by direction of the authorities, for fear of stimulating the spread of Socialist ideas. Indeed, the opinion prevails among Conservatives that practical education of the young in handicraft, art, and applied science is the best way to keep their minds from accepting the dreams of the Socialists.

It is interesting to note that in accordance with these views the editorial comments and the opinions of prominent men on the treatment of Socialists in Japan are remarkably free from bias and are pervaded with a spirit of leniency. Count Hayashi, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, is one of seven scholars and publicists who contribute a group of strong articles to the *Taiyo* (Tokyo) on Socialism, without any mention, however, of the plot against the Emperor. Count Hayashi goes so far as to assert that the policy of the Minister of Education, aimed at



A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

"Now, my lord, open your mouth again—one good wrench and out it comes."
"Yes, yes; but you're making a mistake. It's a *tooth* I want drawn, not my *tongue!*" —*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

JOHN BULL'S

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ON THE WANE.
—*Reynolds's Newspaper* (London).

STRUGGLE

the suppression of Socialist publications, is narrow-minded, dangerous, and inadequate to attain the object intended. The other six contributors, while censuring the anarchistic tendency of Japanese Socialists, warn the Government not to take any measure which will virtually drive the radicals and discontents into underhand agitation. One contributor, Mr. Inukai, a leader of the opposition party, holds the Government itself responsible for the present dangerous tendency of the Socialist movement in Japan. The police authorities put every Socialist under such strict espionage, he says, that his friends and relatives are forced to shun him in order not to be suspected by the police of being in sympathy with Socialism. The isolation thus imposed upon Socialists can not, he holds, but result in the growth of dangerous ideas and secret conspiracies.

Turning to the newspapers, we find their editorial views quite as liberal as those voiced in the magazines. Even the *Jiji*, which represents the interest of the capitalist and employer, does not hesitate to disapprove any policy aimed at the suppression of Socialistic ideas, declaring that a reaction, which is certain to follow such an oppressive measure, is far more to be feared than the natural growth of Socialism. At the same time, this conservative paper considers it advisable to nip in the bud the spread of nihilistic thought toward which Socialism, the journal fears, is apt to drift. In the opinion of the *Jiji*, the present Japanese system of education is largely responsible for the growth of Socialism among the rising generation of the country, and as a means of remedy the paper has the following suggestion to recommend to the educational authorities:

"Our Government should so modify the principle of education as to encourage the young men to pursue practical studies. We need a much wider diffusion of technical education, which will prepare the young men for the battle of life. Under the existing system of education boys are turned out of schools and colleges without acquiring any adequate knowledge or training necessary for the pursuit of practical work. On the contrary, their brains are obsessed with ill-digested theories and ideals, making them exceedingly amenable to 'isms' and doctrines which, tho highly fascinating, are unwholesome and often harmful."

The *Nichi Nichi*, another conservative paper, also warns the Government against adopting too sweeping a measure in this matter.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MR. JOHN REDMOND AS DOLLARVER CROMWELL.
—*Daily Mail* (London).

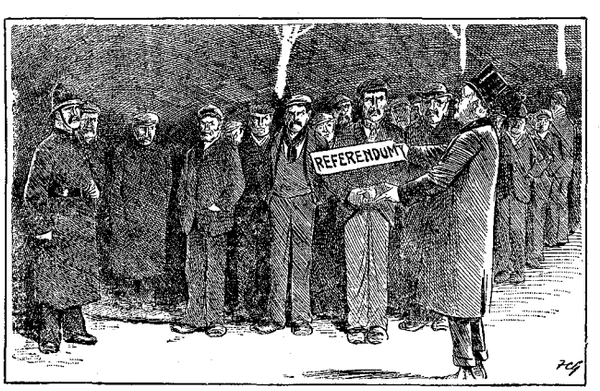
WITH HIS

## A CALL TO INCREASE JAPAN'S ARMY

A FEW YEARS ago the Japanese Government decided upon a policy of military retrenchment, but the dreadnought mania of Europe and America seems to have made the Mikado doubt the wisdom of such a conservative policy, for Japan now proposes to expand her Navy upon a large scale. If her Navy has to be enlarged, to preserve the peace in the Far East, it is equally necessary to augment her Army—such, at least, is the opinion prevailing among Japanese Army officers, if we are to believe an anonymous officer who writes in a recent issue of the *Shin Koron* (New Public Opinion), a popular Tokyo monthly. As a consequence of the annexation of Korea, he says, Japan has emerged from the position of an insular nation and has become a continental Power. The fact that Japan's territory has thus come into touch with the borders of China and Russia calls, he asserts, for an army much greater than Japan has now:

"We have in Korea only a division and a half, a force which is utterly inadequate, considering the area and the geographical position of the peninsula. To safeguard the country against emergency we must maintain at least six divisions on the spot. To the north of our newly acquired territory are two countries which are able to muster upon short notice a powerful military force along its boundary. China has already organized some 16 divisions, which she proposes to increase to 36. Russia, tho no longer so firmly entrenched in Manchuria as she was before the war, is still so situated that she is able at any moment to rush any military force to the Korean borders. At present we are in friendly relationship both with Russia and China, but it is the part of wisdom to keep our peninsular territory thoroughly guarded lest we may prove unprepared in case of emergency. The very fact that the recent *rapprochement* between Japan and Russia owes its materialization to the vindication of our superior military strength, ought to convince the public that a powerful army is essential to the maintenance of peace in Korea and its adjacent territories."

While the writer bases his views upon the new responsibilities which the annexation of Korea has placed upon Japan, he also contends that the Japanese Army must be enlarged in order to prevent disruption in the Yangtsu valley, where he discerns an ominous situation arising out of the rivalry of the Powers for the mastery of that region. "It is Japan's mission," he asserts, "to exert all her influence to preserve peace in the Yangtsu valley as well as in




THE BREAD AND THE STONE.
—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

HOUSE OF LORDS.

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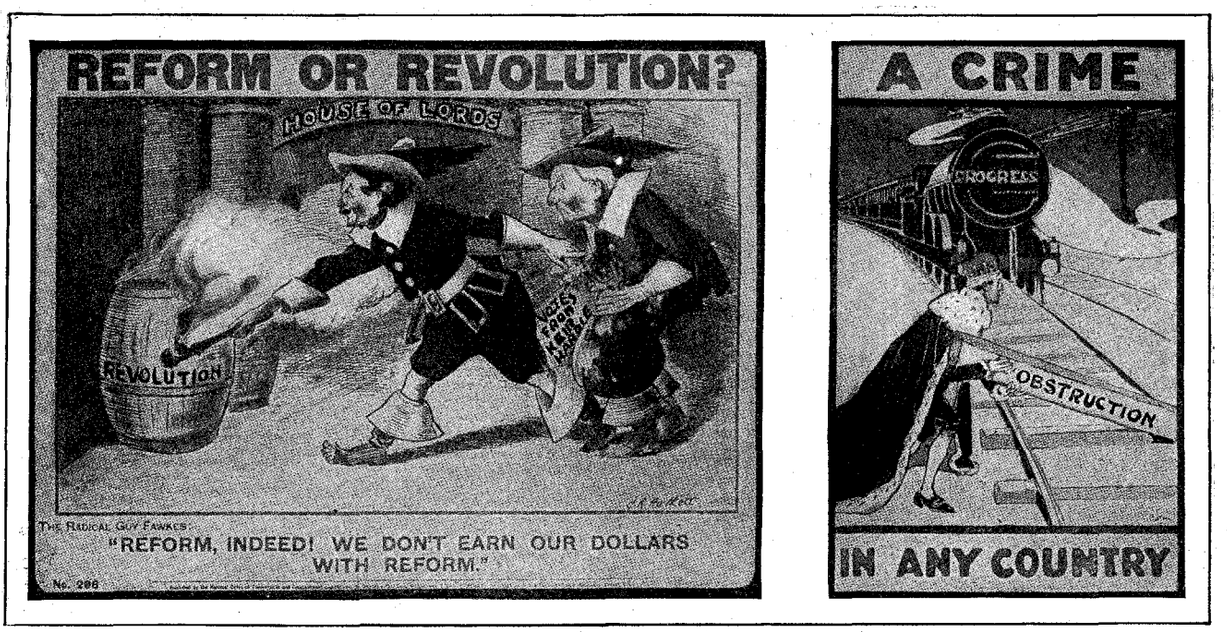


OPPOSING BRITISH POSTERS: WHICH ARE THE WRECKERS?

Manchuria, which can not be done without the backing of a powerful army."

In this connection it is interesting to note the present strength of the Japanese Army as described in an able article in the *Hochi*, a Tokyo newspaper. According to this journal, the Japanese troops actually under arms consist of 184,590 men, of which 129,960 are infantry, 14,500 cavalry, 11,270 artillery, 10,400 engineers, 9,240 commissariat, 5,600 heavy artillery, 1,620 mountain artillery, and 2,000 communications troops. The number of men eligible for conscription every year is, we are informed, about 450,000, of which 40 per cent. are actually taken for service. The above figures represent the Japanese Army upon a peace footing. Upon a war footing the number will be increased to about 1,214,000.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## JACK'S BEHAVIOR AT CHERBOURG

THE STREET-FIGHTS, window-breaking, and other outbursts of bad feeling that marred the visit of our battle-ships to the great naval port of France form a strange contrast to the visit to England, where our men were entertained without any conflict with either the police or the hoodlums. Who was to blame for the quarrelsome outbreaks at Cherbourg, the French hosts or the American guests? The editor of the Paris *Journal*, Mr. Ludovic Nandeau, who went to Cherbourg to look into the matter, would hardly be prejudiced against his own countrymen and in favor of the Americans, so we may accept his verdict as pretty conclusive when he completely vindicates our sailors and marines from seeking anything but natural and reasonable reprisals from those who ill-treated them. He says:

"A kind of indefinable misunderstanding, vague and veiled, and therefore all the more pernicious, seems to pervade the air since the arrival of the American sailors in our ports of war. Certain happenings, certain quarrels, have called forth remarks at which our guests had a perfect right to feel hurt and excited. Thus a certain journal of Cherbourg pretended that the presence of the Yankee sailors in this city constituted a permanent peril to the ladies of the place. On the other hand, we are told that several greedy shopkeepers have made our guests pay 25 or 30 francs for things which were worth only four or five francs. There have also been thieving rogues and crooks who have been passing bad money on the sailors. I have learned from a hurried inquiry among respectable citizens that in many cases when the Americans break the windows of a wine-shop, it is only because they have been flagrantly and abominably swindled there. It has been proved to me that on board the American ships such acts have caused surprize and general irritation. Several sailors show old medals, coins which are no longer current, and others made of lead which have been counted out to them in exchange for sound money. More than once the Americans, who always are represented as the aggressors, have been attacked and robbed."

Mr. Nandeau, shocked by these exhibitions of French discourtesy, exclaims that "the Americans are our guests. The friendship which we feel for them should be doubled in warmth by their presence among us!" Therefore:

"It was of the highest importance that we should learn whether they felt that they had been received with a want of loyalty or courtesy by the French population. So I undertook to put the question to the man best qualified to answer it, Admiral Vreeland."

Admiral Vreeland admitted that there had been trouble between the "bad elements in Cherbourg" and "the bad elements among the American crews." He added:

"Thank God, we were able at once to put a stop to these disagreements. . . . All the people of Cherbourg, civil or military, who represent the respectable and honorable classes of the French people, have given us a most courteous and agreeable welcome, for which we can not be too grateful."

Mr. Nandeau put another question to the Admiral which almost resulted in an explosion. "I confess I felt some awkwardness in putting it," he admitted, and proceeded as follows:

"Is it true, as it is often said in Europe, that the crews of the American Navy are formed in great measure of adventurers, even of deserters from all the other navies?

"I saw in the look that Admiral Vreeland gave me that he with difficulty repress his rage. At last he replied:

"'I flatly contradict such calumnious assertions, and all such legends as originated in the remote past of the American Navy.'"

The Admiral told him that only native-born Americans or those who have been legally naturalized are admitted to the executive ranks of the Navy. There are, however, about 5 per cent. aliens, Japanese, Filipinos, etc., who are merely auxiliaries—officers' servants and cooks, and Mr. Nandeau gallantly adds:

"Such is the declaration of Admiral Vreeland, which is not likely to be discredited. I am very happy to have published this declaration so completely refuting several groundless imputations against the American Navy."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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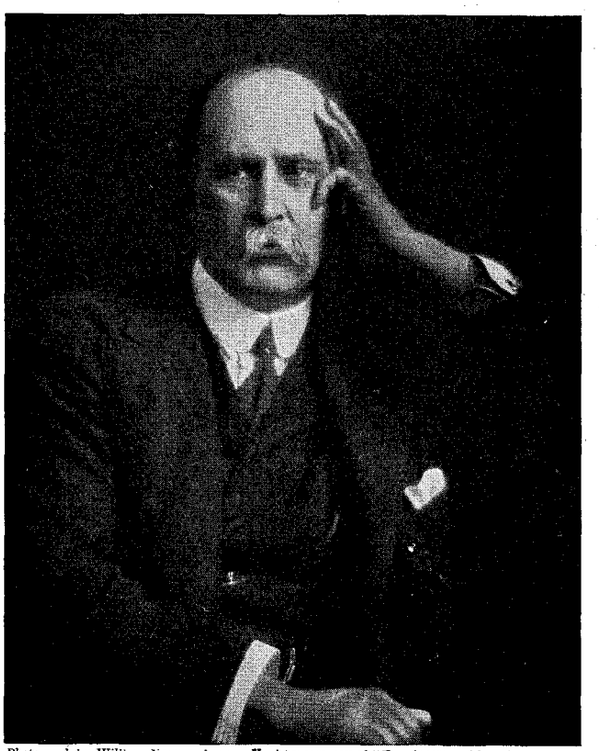
# SCIENCE AND INVENTION

## WINNING THE FIGHT WITH DISEASE

IT IS CHEERING to learn that we are likely to win out in our fight with disease. Success, which Dr. William Osler somewhat melodramatically terms "Man's Redemption of Man," looms up in the future. The contest to save human beings from physical pain and suffering, he tells us, began with the ancient Greeks, but it has been going on with intelligence only for half a century or so, and has now found issue in a new "socialism of science," caring naught for Marx or Lassalle, but intensely eager to realize a condition of universal well-being. Preventive medicine, says Dr. Osler, writing in *The American Magazine* (New York, December), was a blundering art until thirty or forty years ago, when it was made a science by the discovery of the causes of many serious epidemics. It is in connection with the great plagues that man's redemption of man may in the future be effected; at present we have only touched the fringe of the subject. He goes on:



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DR. WILLIAM OSLER.

He sees "Man's Redemption of Man" in the successful work of modern preventive medicine.

"How little do we appreciate what even a generation has done! The man is only just dead (Robert Koch) who gave to his fellow men the control of cholera. Read the story of yellow fever in Havana and in Brazil if you wish to get an idea of the powers of experimental medicine; there is nothing to match it in the history of human achievement. Before our eyes to-day the most striking experiment ever made in sanitation is in progress. The digging of the Panama Canal was acknowledged to be a question of the health of the workers. For four centuries the Isthmus had been a white man's grave, and at one time during the French control of the Canal the mortality reached the appalling figures of 170 per thousand. Even under the most favorable circumstances it was extraordinarily high. Month by month I get the *Reports* which form by far the most interesting sanitary reading of the present day. Of more than 54,000 employees (about 13,000 of whom are white), the death-rate per thousand for the month of March was 8.91, a lower percentage, I believe, than in any city in the United Kingdom, and very much lower than in any city in the United States. It has been brought about in great part by researches into the life history of the parasite which produces malaria, and by the effective measures taken for its destruction. Here again is a chapter in human achievement for which it would be hard to find a parallel.

Man's most deadly enemy, the writer goes on to say, is tuberculosis—one of the great infections of the world, whose cause it has been one of the triumphs of our generation to determine. With improved sanitation its mortality has been reduced since 1850 more than 40 per cent., but it still kills a larger number of people than any other disease—some 60,000 in Great Britain and Ireland in 1908, and 589 in London alone. Practically between 10 and 11 per cent. of all deaths are due to it. We read further:

"A plain proposition is before the people. We know the disease, how it is caused, how it is spread, how it should be prevented, how in suitable cases it may be cured. How to make this knowledge effective is the prime thing. It is a campaign for the public; past history shows that it is a campaign of hope. The measures for its stamping out, tho simple on paper, present difficulties interwoven with the very fabric of society, but they are not insuperable, and are gradually disappearing. Only prolonged and united efforts carried through several generations can place the disease in the same category with typhus fever, typhoid, and smallpox."

## UNDUE FEAR OF GERMS

PERSONS who worry unnecessarily over infection from laundries, money, and postage-stamps are said by an editorial writer in *American Medicine* (New York, December) to be sufferers from "Bacteriophobia." As a matter of fact, he tells us, there is remarkably little evidence of disease so transmitted. We read:

"Some one has been alarming us because he found a few bacteria on gummed postage-stamps, tho he should have been astonished if he had not found them. Some years ago an investigator reported that he had found many cigarmakers, with mucous patches in their mouths, who were moistening the cigar ends with saliva. He too spread alarm, but as no cases of syphilis from cigars were known, smokers went calmly on regardless. We now know that the infecting organism of syphilis perishes very quickly. Postage-stamps seem to be just as harmless, tho of course no one wants to put them in his mouth immediately after they have been handled by the dirty fingers of some one else, even if the germs so deposited are dead as door-nails. In the same way common sense tells us not to put dirty money in the mouth, for it may have recently been tucked away in a very dirty place, yet its germs too are mostly dead and we can lay very little disease to its agency. Its evils are of another sort. Our clothing is boiled in the laundry and even if pus-soaked it does not spread infection. Ironing also kills some organisms, tho not nearly so many as we once thought, as the temperature of the fabric is not sufficiently raised in the process.

"Bacteriophobia seems to be at the root of the present dread of things we must handle daily. These sufferers should be informed that for thousands of years we have been constantly bombarded with living germs and by the ordinary laws of adaptation we have evolved defenses. Moreover, we can not possibly avoid all these enemies, even in the air we breathe. This is not a plea for filth. Common sense as well as decency and good taste dictate that we should avoid as many sources of infection as possible—even the least of them—and we must insist upon having clean clerks with clean hands, clean stamps, clean money, clean bread, clean clothes, clean barber-shops, and clean restaurants, but the point to enlarge upon is this—we get diseases from diseased people as a rule, and not from infected things. Bacteriophobia is blinding us to the real dangers—the living carriers. Instead of objecting to the crusade for cleanliness we have been preaching it, but we think that so much attention to fomites is misdirected. We know of many

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serious skin infections transmitted from face to face by barbers, and it is certain that a dusty day in a city fills the mouths of people with virulent organisms. In these directions it is necessary to continue the crusade, for there we find vital defects. The other dangers mentioned, tho real and in need of remedy, are greatly exaggerated."

## ARE "DEW-PONDS" MYTHICAL?

FOR the last few years the so-called "dew-pond" of Great Britain has been attracting a good deal of attention among both archeologists and meteorologists. The matter has already been discust in this department. The writer of an article in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York) asserts that the name "dew-pond" is a misnomer and that these ponds are never filled with dew; that is, by direct condensation of atmospheric moisture. They may in certain cases get some of their contents from floating mists, but rains generally appear to be the chief source. The writer mentions at the outset the tradition that when Jack and Jill went "up the hill" on their ill-starred water quest, their destination was a dew-pond on a summit of the English Downs. The hydrology of the Down country, he goes on to say, is as topsy-turvy as the name "down" itself; for a down is an upland, and the downs of the south of England afford their inhabitants a bountiful supply of water even when the intervening vales are parched with drought:

"One sees here the singular spectacle of cattle being driven to the hilltops to be watered, and carts being sent uphill to procure water for the dwellings in the valleys below.

"What is a dew-pond? The word is to be found only in the newest dictionaries, tho it has been used locally for at least a hundred years, and perhaps very much longer.

"In the first place, dew-ponds are all artificial, tho the construction of the oldest of them dates back to a prehistoric era. The art of making them has not been lost, for Messrs. Hubbard, in their 'Neolithic Dew-Ponds and Cattleways,' tell us that there is still at least one wandering gang of men who will construct for the modern farmer a dew-pond that will contain more water during the heat of summer than during the winter rains.

"The artificial ponds on the downs are not all dew-ponds. Many of them are simply storage reservoirs for water received by surface drainage; but the true dew-pond receives its water directly from the air—whether chiefly in the form of rain, mist, or otherwise is a question still unsettled.

"An essential feature of the dew-pond is its impervious bottom, enabling it to retain all the water it gathers, except what is lost by evaporation, drunk by cattle, or withdrawn by man. The mode of construction varies in some details. The bottom commonly consists of a layer of puddled chalk or clay, over which is strewn a layer of rubble to prevent perforation by the hoofs of animals. A layer of straw is often added, above or below the chalk or clay. The ponds may measure from 30 to 70 feet across, and the depth of water does not exceed three or four feet.

"The theory that these ponds are fed by dew, in the ordinary sense of the word—*i.e.*, by the direct condensation of the invisible moisture of the air—is supported by little more than the popular tradition implied by their name, and even tradition is not unanimous on the subject. Rain of course supplies much of their water, and may supply all of it, as is maintained by Mr. Herbert Gibson in the current number of *Symons's Meteorological Magazine*, who bases his opinion on observations made by H. P. Slade many years ago.

"On the other hand, Mr. Edward A. Martin, who has been making an extensive series of observations in the downland of Sussex, with the aid of a Royal Society government grant, believes that he has found an important source of the water-supply in the frequent mists that drift in from the sea. He is the author of several memoirs on this subject, from the latest of which, published in *The Geographical Journal* of August, 1909, we quote the following:

"'In regard to the question as to how far fog or mist goes toward replenishing ponds, it is well to bear in mind that the term "mist-pond" has been found in use in the neighborhood of Worms Heath, in Surrey, in Kent, and in Wiltshire, as recorded by Messrs. Johnson and Wright. Mr. Johnson also records, in his "Folk-Memory," on Mr. T. W. Shore's authority, that the term "cloud-ponds" is used in some parts of Hampshire. I am also informed that some of the older inhabitants of Hampstead knew certain ponds on the heath by the name of "fog-ponds." . . . Every one acquainted with the Sussex downs must be familiar with the sea-fogs which sweep inland from the south. One's clothing quickly becomes covered with a deposit of dew-like beads, and it seems to me that the warmth of pond water will in no way act against the deposition of mist. . . . I am informed that on some of the downs in West Sussex the highest parts are chosen now for pond construction, as being more exposed to the southwest moisture-laden winds. Dew would not be deposited, of course, if the air were in rapid motion, but fog brought in from the sea would remain in spite of the wind, provided the temperature were sufficiently low, the seemingly stationary fog being in reality continued condensation of moisture.'

"So the name 'dew-pond' is a misnomer; but, as Dr. Hugh Robert Mill has recently remarked, it would be a pity if the picturesque word should vanish."

## MOVING PICTURES IN MEDICINE

THE RECENT production of moving-picture films, made by means of the ultra-microscope, and exhibiting the minute processes that go on in and around the cells of the animal organism, has been noted in these columns. What an aid this new cinematography is likely to be in the teaching and understanding of physiology may be seen from the following account, taken from *The Hospital* (London, November 19) of a demonstration made at St. Thomas's Hospital, in London. In this case films were shown exhibiting the process of phagocytosis, or the destruction by the phagocytes, or devouring white blood-corpuscles, of foreign intruding bodies such as the germs of disease. The reporter says that, even apart from the extraordinary interest of the subject, no one could fail to be vividly imprest by the excellence of the films and by the great possibilities of this method of demonstrating pathological and physiological problems. He writes:

"The first series of films were concerned with the behavior of trypanosomes [certain disease organisms]. The enormous magnification did not entail any sacrifice in clearness; and it is no exaggeration to say that the films were watched with a remarkable intensity even by those to whom the movements of the organisms were already familiar. The contrast in the activities of the trypanosomes in a normal and in an immune serum was exceedingly well brought out. The trypanosomes were seen in the one case to pass close to the leucocyte with impunity, while in the other case, no sooner had a trypanosome approached within the sphere of influence of the white cell than it was irresistibly drawn nearer until contact took place. The subsequent struggling and lashing of cilia, so distinctly shown, could easily be followed until all motion ceased. Films showing clearly the details and movements of spirochætes formed an ample justification of the ultra-microscope. This method of dark-background illumination of fresh specimens has made possible the reproduction of these wonderful studies of those hitherto so elusive organisms. Among other very successful films shown were those of agglutination reactions; of hæmolysis, in which the at first boldly outlined red blood-corpuscles disappeared completely from view with startling suddenness; of the circulation of the blood in capillaries; and the slow but sure engulfing motion of amœboid corpuscles. Some more 'popular' films were afterward shown, depicting laboratory scenes, such as the inoculation of a mouse with the trypanosome of sleeping-sickness, and the somewhat humorous pictures of the life of a laboratory ape. The projection of many of these films before lay audiences is probably an event shortly to be expected; indeed, we believe already some seven years ago certain films of the circulation of the blood and the typhoid bacillus were shown at the Alhambra. The education of the public mind in this way should do much to destroy the effect of the fabulous tales of vivisection horrors and to make 'understanded of the people' the realities and the enormous value of laboratory work."

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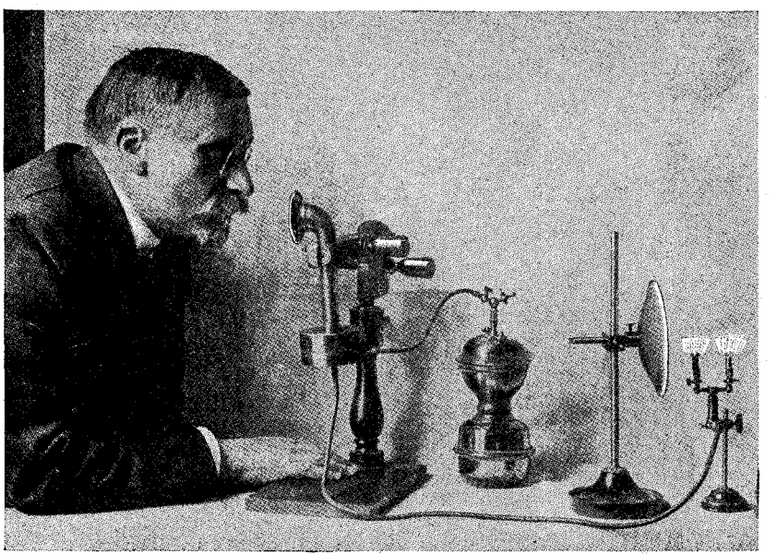
# TO TELEPHONE WITH LIGHT RAYS

INVENTORS have been busy for some years trying to make a practicable system of wireless telephony in which the medium of communication is a beam of light. The most recent device in this line is the invention of a Frenchman named Ancel, and is an improvement on an earlier form devised by Rühmer. It is seemingly perfect in operation, but not likely to be used practically because anything that cuts off the light between the transmitting- and the receiving-station also puts a stop to communication. Rühmer's instrument is described in *Cosmos* (Paris) as follows by Jacques Boyer:



TALKING BY RAYS OF LIGHT—THE TRANSMITTER.

"Rühmer . . . devised a form of wireless telegraphy by means of light-waves, based on the property possest by selenium, of varying its electrical resistance with the intensity of the light falling upon it.

"In the focus of a parabolic mirror installed at the transmitting-station he places the positive carbon of an arc lamp. This latter forms part of the primary circuit of a transformer, whose secondary coil includes a battery of accumulators and a microphone transmitter. When one speaks before the microphone, the secondary current varies in intensity and consequently modifies the primary current by induction. Consequently, the brightness of the arc lamp changes from instant to instant and the reflected light-rays, also of varying intensity, are concentrated at the focus of a second parabolic mirror placed at the receiving-station. There, these differences of brightness modify the electric resistance of a selenium conductor intercalated in a circuit including also a battery and a telephone in which are reproduced the words spoken before the microphone transmitter.

"Rühmer spreads the selenium in a very thin layer on a porcelain cylinder around which are wound two wires only a millimeter apart and communicating electrically when the resistance of the selenium diminishes. Besides, as this substance is very hygrometric and its resistance diminishes in the open air, the German inventor encloses the cylinder in an exhausted glass jar."

Mr. Boyer then goes on to describe Ancel's improvements, and compares the two. Even at its best, the device is more a laboratory toy than a useful means of communication. He says:

"A wireless telephone recently invented by Ancel is of the same type. At the transmitting-station a speaking-trumpet collects the sound-waves and leads them to the vibrating membrane of a manometric capsule through which flows acetylene gas. The movements of the vibrating wall modify the speed of the gaseous current; consequently, the flame of the acetylene burner, placed somewhat farther away, presents variations of intensity corresponding to those of the voice. The parabolic mirror in whose focus the burner is placed sends a beam of parallel rays to the mirror at the receiving-station.

"At the receiving-station this parabolic mirror, similar to the preceding, collects the light-rays rendered vibratory by the voice, and concentrates them on a cell of selenium placed at its focus, which is connected with a battery and a telephone. As we have indicated above, the variations of luminous intensity of the beam cause variations of conductivity in the selenium, and these are revealed telephonically by the vibrations of the membrane. Finally, these latter reproduce exactly the tones of the voice, altho somewhat weakened by these successive transformations.

"The improvements introduced by the Ancel system consist in the size of the manometric capsule and especially in the special construction of the selenium cells. These, instead of having, as in the Rühmer device, two conductors wound spirally close to one another, stretch the two conductors, partially insulated, side by side at a distance of some hundredths of a millimeter.

"The skilful French physicist spreads his selenium in a thin layer over the conductors and renders it more sensitive by means of special manipulation, so that the resistance is much more reduced than in other similar instruments.

"Unfortunately, as in all systems of wireless telephony by means of light-waves, Ancel's stations can not be placed in communication except when they are visible one from the other. His system, however, will do good service as a means of experimental demonstration in courses of physics."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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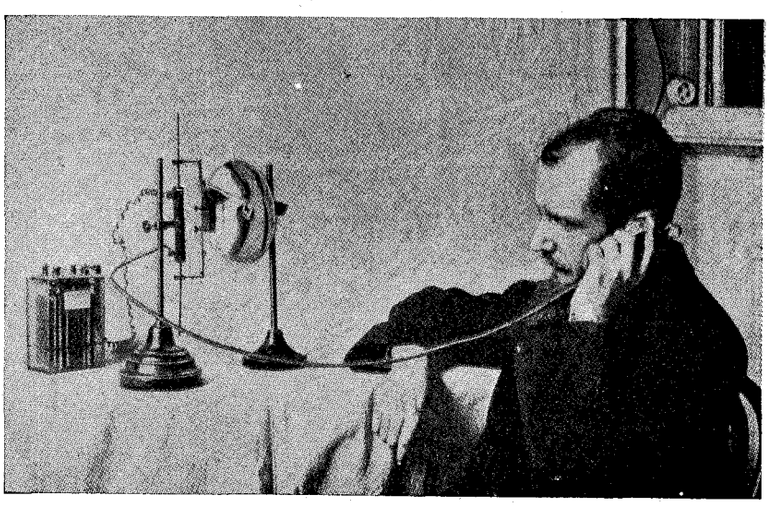
THE BOOTS OF THE FALLEN—The strange case we recently noted of a man who fell 400 feet from a Dover cliff and had his boots off when picked up moves Mr. W. S. Doolittle, of the Sterling Salt Company, Moscow, N. Y., to cite instances of similar falls in which the feet were also found to be uncovered. He does not accept the conclusion that the man who fell must have retained sufficient consciousness to pull off his boots. Mr. Doolittle writes:

"Some time after the completion of a shaft 1,200 feet deep, during the act of putting down a cable to the mine level, a workman fell from a point about 700 feet from the bottom of the shaft and landed in the sump, or a point a few feet below the mine level. When his body was picked up and brought to surface it was found that his boots were off, and these were later picked up and brought to surface also. In talking this matter over with the engineer in charge, he said that several such cases had been brought to his notice. Just why the boots



RECEIVER OF THE LIGHT-RAY TELEPHONE

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come off the feet is beyond my comprehension, but in this case which came under my personal notice it was a fact, and my friend, the engineer, stated it as usually being the case."

## A MASSACRE OF THE BACILLI

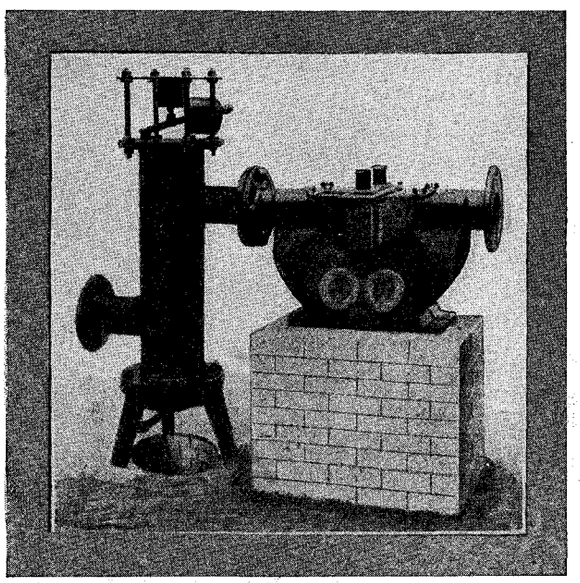
THAT GERMS in water may now be killed off wholesale by a beam of ultraviolet light, leaving the water pure and healthful to drink, has been known for some time, and improvements have been made in the devices employed until they are now fit for wide use on an industrial scale. As the water must be reasonably clear, in order that the light-ray may strike through it to do its work completely, a filter must first be used. This is one of the discoveries made by Victor Henri, A. Helbronner, and Max de Recklinghausen, who describe their recent investigations in *Cosmos* (Paris, November 19). The sterilizer invented by these workers makes it unnecessary to plunge the lamp into the water, as in previous devices. They say:

"It has been shown that large quantities (up to 125 cubic meters per hour) of water may be sterilized with ultraviolet rays, with an expenditure in energy of 36 watt-hours per cubic meter. In one form of apparatus the lamps are placed on floats under the water, so that only about one-third of the radiation emitted by the lamps is utilized.

"It has been asked whether a greater proportion of the radiation could not be utilized without altering the power of the lamps. It is well known that the light of a Cooper-Hewitt mercury-vapor lamp depends essentially on the temperature of the electrodes and of the luminous tube, so that if the lamp be cooled off too far, we can not obtain the same output of ultraviolet rays without increasing the current considerably. So, for example, if the lamp be plunged into the water, as is done by Messrs. Courmont and Nogier, the amperage must be doubled, and even then we do not get the same emission of light as in air.

"A new form of apparatus makes it possible to use more than three-quarters of the rays given out by the lamp, burning normally in the air at its maximum emissive power.

"The lamp is placed in a rectangular box, of which three faces parallel to the luminous tube, are formed of quartz plates. This box *Q*, containing the lamp *L*, is plunged into an apparatus of semicircular form, within which are five partial partitions. The water follows a complicated path and is thus subjected thoroughly to the action of the ultraviolet rays, as may be seen in the sectional figure.

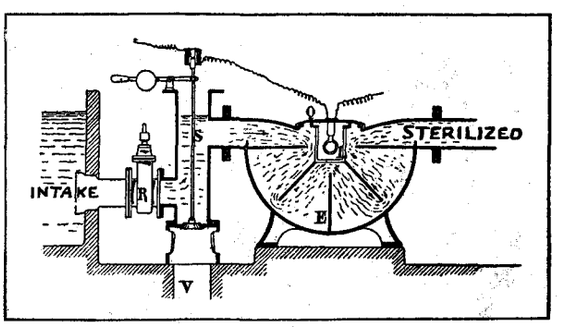


THE LATEST WATER-STERILIZER, USING ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT.

"To this sterilizing-apparatus is added a safety-valve *S*, of such kind that if the lamp goes out, the water, instead of passing through the apparatus, runs directly to the exit *V*."

Experiments with this machine brought out the fact, the authors tell us, that the transparency of the water is a very important item in its sterilization and they finally chose for their tests a "pre-filtered" water giving only a slight tint with Lovibond's tintometer. They go on to say:

"The apparatus contained a quartz lamp of the Westinghouse-Cooper-Hewitt type . . . and it ran from August 19 to the end of September without interruption, day and night, with an average production of 600 cubic meters per day. . . . During this interval of time eighteen specimens of water were taken at the points of entrance and issue, and a bacteriological examination was made.




HOW THE STERILIZER WORKS.

"At the entrance the water contained 30 to 800 germs per cubic centimeter and 50 to 1,000 colon bacilli per liter. At the point of issue it contained an average of one germ to the cubic centimeter and no colon bacilli.

"To sum up, we have carried on for six weeks a continued sterilization of clarified water, with a mean output of 25 cubic meters per hour and an expenditure of 660 watts or 26 watt-hours per cubic meter."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## LAWS TO SAVE EYESIGHT

THAT OUR citizens are being blinded by improper lighting, and that the State should step in to prevent this, by regulating illumination just as it now regulates the liquor traffic or the sale of explosives, is the thesis of E. Leavenworth Elliott, who writes on "Compulsory Protection of the Eyes of the Public" in *The Illuminating Engineer* (New York). Responsibility, says Mr. Elliott, inevitably carries with it authority. Wherever there is a duty to be performed there is a measure of right and privilege for those performing it. It is now generally recognized that the State is responsible not only for the protection of its citizens, but for the preservation of their health. Such measures of protection, he says, are limited only by the lack of positive knowledge. We read:

"The State has no right to experiment in such matters, and can act only within the lines prescribed by fully established facts. Within these lines its duty is clear and its privileges undisputed; for example, no one to-day questions the right of the State to isolate persons suffering from dangerous contagious diseases, and to restrain the personal liberties of such patients to any extent that may be necessary to prevent other persons being infected."

The writer quotes in support of his idea a paper on "The Eye as It Affects Practical Illumination," read by Mr. John Darch before the Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute, recently held at Brighton, England, which says:

"Defective vision is the outcome of an ill-regulated civilization; and it is estimated that about half the studious and close-working classes are sufferers therefrom in one way or another. Insufficient lighting in schools, offices, and workshops is largely responsible for the increase of myopia, astigmatism, and many attendant nerve troubles; but, so far as artificial lighting is concerned, the ever-increasing brilliancy and cheapening of light, properly applied, makes the remedy easy.

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"The need for legislation in respect of adequate lighting has long been felt. Something has been done . . . [but] until the amount of light to be supplied can be stated in terms of standard units, such legal enactments offer little hope of success. This should present no difficulty, as we now have convenient and portable instruments, known as illuminometers, for measuring and indicating in foot-candles the amount of light falling on a desk, bench, or other surface. They are at present mostly in use by street-lighting engineers; but one should be in the hands of every factory and school inspector, and every architect desiring good, natural, and artificial lighting in his buildings."

Mr. Elliott then proceeds to say that there should undoubtedly be a much greater overlapping of the professions of the oculist and the illuminating engineer:

"As a prominent oculist recently stated, nearly all of the investigations of the effect of light upon the eyes and upon the general health have been conducted by electrical or illuminating engineers rather than oculists. The most crying need of the illuminating engineering profession at the present time is more knowledge derived from actual observation and experiment of the effect of different illuminants and different systems of lighting upon the visual organs, and this information can be gained only by active cooperation between the two professions. The sooner such cooperation is begun in good earnest, the better for the professions and the public.

"That illumination is an entirely proper subject for legislative regulation has already been recognized by the most prominent European countries. In the factory laws of France, Germany, and England 'adequate lighting' is required, but as Mr. Darch points out, this provision is entirely too vague. In Holland the employment of women and children is forbidden in factories in which artificial lighting is regularly required between 9 A.M. and 3 P.M., and it is also provided that in occupations requiring especially sharp vision, as embroidery, engraving, drafting, sewing, etc., a minimum illumination of 1½ foot-candles is specified, and 1 foot-candle for other occupations requiring less careful eye-work.

"The Chief Inspector of Factories of Great Britain in his annual report for 1909 says:

"'The importance of adequate lighting is obvious. On the health side it is hardly necessary to point out that inefficient illumination entails risk, strain, and ultimate damage to the sight, or that it tends to the neglect of cleanliness, and adds to the risk of working in poisonous materials.' . . . . . .

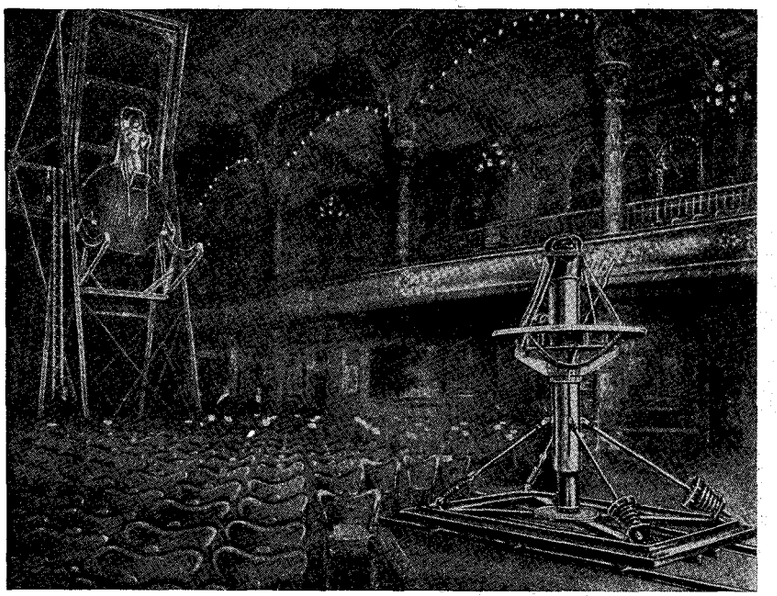
"The effect of eye-strain upon general health is a question which has received very scant attention in comparison with its importance. . . . A physician's occupation has been too much given to prescribing medicines—a condition, however, which is happily improving. The human body is quite as much a physical apparatus as a chemical laboratory, and the harmonious working of all its parts is to a considerable extent a matter of mechanics.

"Dr. F. Park Lewis, who has been energetic in his efforts to secure legislation to prevent the needless sacrifice of the eyes of infants, speaks in no doubtful terms as to the direct and serious effect of eye-strain upon the general health. . . . . .

"If the effects of eye-strain resulting from physiologically defective vision are so far-reaching and so destructive to mental as well as physical health, there is no escaping the conclusion that eye-strain produced by insufficient, or otherwise defective illumination, must be equally prejudicial in proportion to the eye-strain produced."

## A HUMAN CUP-AND-BALL

THE LATEST circus sensation in France is a reproduction on a huge scale of the game of cup-and-ball—of that more difficult variety wherein the ball is not caught in the cup, but is impaled on the sharp reverse end of the handle. The requisite thrill is of course provided by a female performer who rides on the ball and incidentally throws a somersault on and with it before it is caught. Like most of these "thrillers," the result is all carefully worked out beforehand, and thus becomes a scientific as well as a spectacular feat. Mr. G. Chalmarès, who describes it in *La Nature* (Paris, November 19), reminds us that, not many years ago, every music-hall that wished to make money had to include in its program a sensational number of this kind, fitted to make the spectator hold his breath, and the acrobat, often a woman, risk her life. We read:



THE HUMAN "CUP-AND-BALL."

"It now makes its reappearance under another form which does not lack originality. The inventor proposes to cast into space an enormous ball, on which a young woman sits, and to catch it on a pointed stake several yards away, as in the game of 'cup-and-ball,' causing it to turn over completely in the air during its flight.

"This problem of ballistics he has succeeded in solving with considerable certainty.

"The ball is made of willow-work, the only substance that has enough elasticity to resist the considerable shock caused by the sudden stoppage. A seat is fastened to one of the poles to receive the young woman, and at the other pole is the cavity into which the stake fits when the ball is caught. An iron framework, inside the ball, supports roller-bearings disposed on both sides. The whole weighs 700 pounds. To throw the ball into space various methods may be used.

"Springs, or even gunpowder, already employed in similar circumstances, do not give precision enough; the initial speed must be absolutely constant in order to assure that the ball shall reach its goal in the proper position for the cavity to catch on the stake.

"The fact that the weight of the ball is constant enables us to reach a result with surety. On a framework 50 feet in height is placed a support consisting of two curved rails on which the ball rests by means of the two bearings with which it is provided. It is fixt in this position, the poles being disposed vertically. The support is then tilted over backward by means of a cord, until the polar axis is horizontal, and it is stopt in this position. When all is thus arranged, the emotion of the spectators is at its height, and every one waits breathlessly for the command to cut loose.

"At once the support, left to itself, tilts forward again, but when it has finished, the ball, using the velocity thus imparted to it, rolls on the curved rails and thus gets the impulse that causes it to rotate once on its own axis, while the initial speed carries it through the air to its goal. Its path may be exactly calculated and at the end it is caught on the stake destined to receive it. The stake is fitted with buffers that allow it to yield slowly to the shock; it is also fixt to a wheeled truck and may be moved in the direction of the ball's motion, thus absorbing all the impetus communicated to it. It is thus seen that nothing is left to chance.

"The force used depends only on the weight of the ball and the height of its fall, which are always the same; thus the conditions of arrival will also be constant."

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## A LATINIZED "GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST"

FASHION such as hardly ever waited upon her in Mr. Belasco's theater paid double prices to hear the "Girl of the Golden West" sing her story at the Metropolitan Opera House. Indeed, not since the time that her dubious sister "Salome" exploited her pranks has expectation reached such a pitch as that achieved by this premier of December 10. The

CARUSO AND EMMY DESTINN,

Who sing the leading rôles in "La Fanciulla del West" which is Italian for "The Girl of the Golden West."

composer himself was present with his "gift" to the American people. It was the opera's premier on any stage. But it wasn't American in any musical sense, so the critics tell us; and it wasn't Mr. Belasco's melodrama in any real "Western" and "woolly" sense. Puccini might have lured us into thinking it American by using some of our folk music as motifs, as he employed Japanese airs in "Madame Butterfly," complains Mr. Krehbiel in the New York *Tribune*. He might even have tried to write music that would express the mentality of our rough Western miners, as Mr. Belasco's English text does, suggests Mr. Henderson, of *The Sun*. He might have spared us the "stage full of red-shirted miners, posed in attitudes of lacrimose abandonment under the redwoods or weeping upon each other's shoulders," as Mr. Gilman reports the scene to us. The critic of *Harper's Weekly* makes allowance for the fact that the people of the opera were necessarily "Latinized Americans," tho he declares that they "effuse emotion with a copiousness and exuberance that are a little disturbing to one's notion of the character and habits of the Forty-niners." He gives us a single detail which he avers indicates "in what measure the vitality and veraciousness of the original play have suffered in being passed through the sentimentalizing Latin imagination." This is how he views the matter:

"It will be recalled by those who saw the play that Mr. Belasco brought the first act to a close with the *Girl*, left alone in the darkened barroom, ruminating tenderly upon the words of *Johnson:* 'He said [I quote from memory] I had the face of an angel. . . .' Then, in a quick and delicious return to her usual direct and matter-of-fact habit of thought and her breezy manner of utterance, she exclaims, 'O hell!' and the curtain falls. Nothing could have surpassed that touch for luminous and revealing denotement—it showed us at a stroke the character of the *Girl:* her blend of tenderness and drollery, romantic feeling and honest, good-humored bluntness, quick sensitiveness and primitive directness. Puccini and his librettists have chosen to omit the final and revealing exclamation, and have brought the act to a close with the *Girl* sighing rapturously to a passage of long-drawn sweetness in the orchestra. The effect is excellent in its way, but it is attained at a regrettable sacrifice of dramatic point and savor. A composer with a larger and richer sense of human character and a more plastic and resourceful power of expression would have seized with delight the opportunity given him by the dramatist for a moment of truthful and illuminating delineation. But on the whole Puccini has accomplished with remarkable success what he set out to do. He has achieved the not inconsiderable feat of writing eloquent and generally fitting music for a drama which, whatever its value *quâ* drama, is indisputably American in impulse and effect. A good deal of the humor and raciness of the original play have evaporated; but in the main he has caught, with singular tact and deftness, the particular tone of the play: its mixture of rough humor and bravado, turbulence and passion, gaiety and sentiment, its hectic color and ceaseless stir. There is little psychological differentiation, and the emotional quality of the music does not drive very deep; but then the drama of Mr. Belasco is not remarkable for its probing of the human soul or for fathomless deeps of emotion and poetry. Puccini has gone no farther than Belasco invited him to go—save in that occasional excess of sentiment which I have remarked; but he has taken the fullest advantage of every expressional opportunity."

MR. AMATO AS JACK RANCE,

An Italian conception of a Western bad-man.

Mr. Krehbiel expresses his frank disappointment at the absence of all local musical color. The play thrusts a chance at the composer which he fails to make use of. One miner gets homesick and almost desperate over hearing "Old Dog Tray" and "Camptown Races." Says this critic:

"One of Belasco's miners might well be supposed to get homesick on hearing a tune which had lived in his ears and heart since boyhood; no miner would ever be stricken with nostalgia (except by dramatic license) by hearing such a tune as the minstrel sang last night. Signor Puccini has achieved surprizing, let us say even amazing, effects with his harmonies and his orchestration; he has failed utterly to suggest the feeling which is native to Mr. Belasco's play. And that circumstance will have a great in-

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ONE SCENE NOT IN MR. BELASCO'S PLAY.

The librettist here introduces a lynching scene amid the redwood trees; the tenor sings a song and the soprano appeals for his life. This to Italian eyes must have seemed a necessary American touch, tho Mr. Belasco's play got along very well without it.

fluence on its future. The opera was as finely and truthfully mounted as anybody could have expected. Its music was superbly sung under the sympathetic direction of Signor Toscanini, and it was as convincingly acted as foreigners, trying hard to obey Mr. Belasco, could possibly act it, but it was as little American as would have been a play dealing with the moral reclamation of a Sicilian bandit."

Mr. Henderson amuses himself with imagining the deep water that the librettists must have found themselves plunged into when they tried to Italianize the free and easy conversation of the Forty-niners. He writes:

"They did the best they could, but some of the results are amusing to Americans. For example, *Jake Wallace*, the camp minstrel, in the melancholy ditty with which he makes all hands homesick and causes *Larkens* to break down, asks, 'Would old dog Tray remember me?' What can be done with old Tray? Nothing, of course. 'I mio cane mi ravissera?' That is the libretto equivalent. Presently comes the hysterical outburst of *Larkens*:

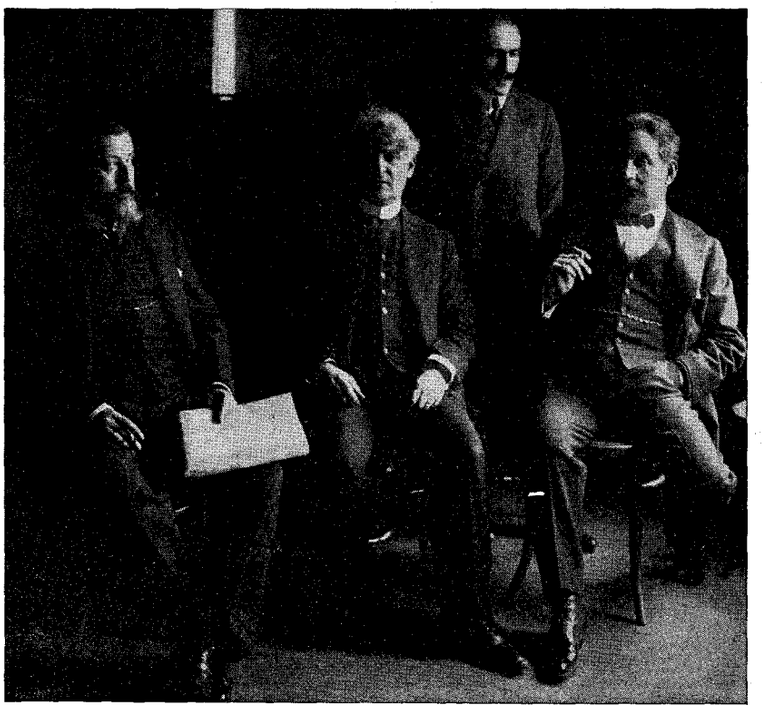
"'Say, boys, I'm homesick and I'm broke and I don't give a damn who knows it. I want to go home again. . . . I want old Pennsylvany. I want my folks. I'm done!' Now here is the Italian:

Non reggo piu,
Non reggo piu ragazzi!
Son malato,
Non so di che. Mandatemi!
Ah, mandatemi via! Son rovinato.
Son stanco de piccône e di miniera.
Voglio l'aratro, vo' la mamma mia.

"That is as near as an Italian can come to it. 'Son rovinato'—'I'm ruined.' Then the excellent English gentleman who made the translation from the Italian for the libretto reads that 'I'm stony!' and 'I'm sick, I don't know of what.' It is a lame attempt at the true Belasco thing. *Sonora* gives the *Girl* dust and says: 'Here, Girl, clean the slate out o' that.' The Italian reads 'Tira una riga sul mio conto'—'Make a mark on my account.' What were the poor librettists to do?"

Of the music of this opera outside of its quality of dramatic fitness Mr. Gilman writes enthusiastically, pausing by the way to wonder why Puccini shows so markedly in spots the influence of Debussy. But aside from all abatements he finds this to say:

"The music is less personal and less direct than the music of what seems still to be Puccini's most individual score, 'Tosca'; but it has a richness and variety, an inventive fertility, a subtlety and complexity and finish of texture, which surpass anything in his previous writing. I have said that it is often both beautiful and moving. Some of this beauty and this emotional puissance must be credited to another heart and hand, but a great deal of it is incontrovertibly Puccini's. How striking, how unforgettable, is the entrance of the *Girl* in the first act; how lovely and touching is the music which brings the act to a close (even tho I have wished that its dramatic implications might have been different); how brilliantly, with what skill and resource, with what color and dash and plasticity, this entire act is handled! The setting of the famous and thrilling card game, with the *Girl* throwing cold hands with the dastardly *Rance* for the life of her lover, is a triumph of melodramatic intensity and suspense; and in the third act there are superb pages. Puccini's besetting sin is his frequent melodic banality in passages of emotional exaltation, and this trait is responsible for some commonplace writing. But there is less of this facilely sentimentalized speech than in Puccini's earlier operas, and there is a corresponding gain in dignity and true eloquence."



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IT TAKES FOUR TAILORS TO MAKE AN OPERA.

Mr. Gatti-Casazza, head of the Metropolitan; Mr. Belasco, author of the original play, "The Girl of the Golden West," who also assisted at rehearsals of the opera; Mr. Toscanini, who conducted the performance; Mr. Puccini, the composer, who came to America to witness the first production on any stage of his "gift to the American people."

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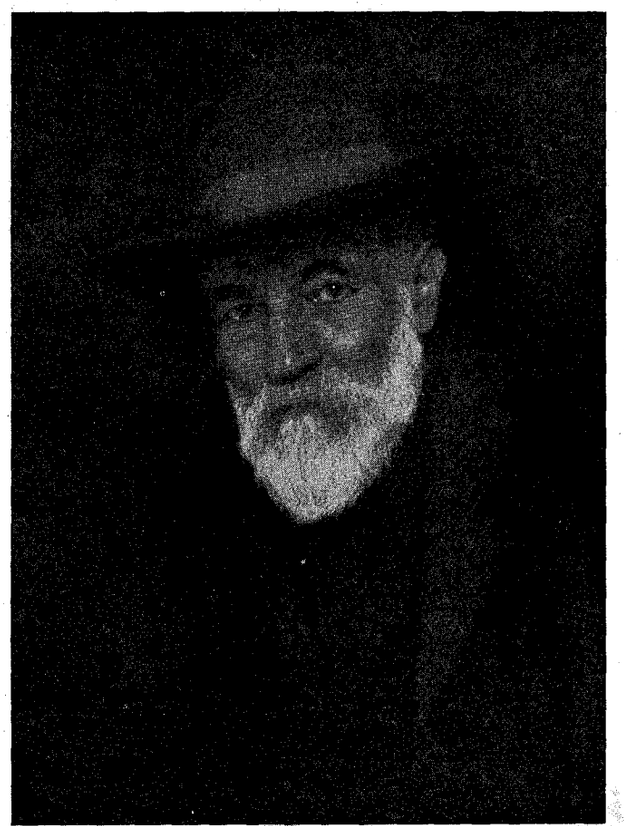
# LIFE WITH AND WITHOUT TECHNIC

IT IS SAID that Dr. Henry Van Dyke once rose at a public dinner and bemoaned our lack of "technic." "What we want is technic," he declared, presumably meaning that American life as well as art lacks finish and perfection of manner. But a wise, elderly Irishman, Mr. John Butler Yeats, who has been spending a leisurely three years looking at "the



Photograph by Alice Boughton.

JOHN BUTLER YEATS,

Who thinks it "not a paradox" that Shelley, living in these days, would have preferred New York to Rome.

New York scene" and trying thus to interpret America, rejoices that we are lacking in "technic." "In art as in life," he says, "an absolutely perfect technic means a dwindled humanity." The English have it in life. "Nowhere else," says Mr. Yeats, in *Harper's Weekly*, "is there an approach to this smoothness of English life, and it fascinates the traveled American." Yet "do not let him forget the price at which it was obtained," warns the sage. He tells us:

"In England at the present moment it means death, by slow strangulation, of imagination, of poetry, and of the arts. Here in America, beneath a surface rough as their country roads and their ill-paved streets, are wells of feeling which easily become fountains of desire and well-springs of enthusiasm and ideality. It is this ideality, this inspired hopefulness, that, vibrating in the air, has imparted to the New York faces the New York look of expectation and holiday.

"I have heard an Englishman in London talk lovingly of Italy till his voice broke. My friend was a poet enamored of beauty; yet it is my belief, and I do not think it a paradox to say so, that Shelley living in these days would have preferred New York to Rome. The 'esthetic,' the 'artistic' person will mock at this, but such people do not know the sincerity, sense of fact, power of belief, and hard energy of desire that mark the real poet and distinguish him from the languid esthete and the self-conscious minor poet. The poet is a serious person, as serious as Oliver Cromwell or as Luther or as John Knox; he is, indeed, of all men the most serious, tho he coerce no man's will. Let us not forget that the prophets of Israel were the poets of Israel."

The Englishman and, indeed, the European, is described as a man of "low vitality." This is "because in all his pleasures there will be some alloy of pain and ache and dejection." Continuing:

"His friendships also will be touched a little with distrust; and any real approbation, whether of himself or others, will be a visible effort; while, his recuperative powers being slight, he does not easily forgive if once offended. He is like some country where, tho the season of spring may come, it never ripens into full summer. His humor will not in the least resemble American humor—in fact, it is quite the contrary. American humor is energy extravagantly recoiling from its own extravagance; while here is a man who smells mortality everywhere and regards the scheme of things with convinced despondency. To be angry would be contrary to his settled habits, besides that it would exhaust his strength. The alternative is a kind of sorrowful mirth which wins us by its hopeless kindness and deep sincerity. His only unamiable trait is a mild self-complacency, inevitable in a man who thinks everybody wrong, and that he alone is aware of it.

"I have been thus particular in describing the man of low vitality because, in comparison with the New Yorker and the American, the Englishman is such a man. Indeed, in this comparison the whole European intellect seems to me a little invalidish and of low vitality. Like an invalid, it dislikes change and variety, except such as are very slight, like the going from one room into another; yet as regards these slight changes, its demands and caprices and longings are incessant and feverish; while the American habit of bold innovation and effectual challenge to everything and anything is shocking, like a strong illumination to sick eyes. It is like an invalid also in its preference for pessimistic philosophy of the sort Nietzsche has provided, which resembles nothing so much as the visit of a courtly physician who ministers to the patient's distorted vanity by finding all his symptoms dark and desperate, and yet has words of balm for the patient's self-conceit and exaggerated notion of his own importance. As to this sudden craze for empire-building with which Europe is at present so troubled and perplexed, what is it but a sick man's timid acquiescence in the obstreperous energy of some masterful relation who, full of health, bursts into his sick-room and carries him off he knows not where, and is too timid to ask? It is only a sick Europe which would permit the reaping-hooks of knowledge, art, and science to be turned into the bayonets and rifled cannon of empire and war; and the 'over-man' into a sergeant of dragoons.

"These ancient peoples have ceased to feel strongly. Their youthful period of power and passion has departed, and the blood waits upon the judgment. The departure of youth and the chilling of the blood mean that the senses have become too active, so that art has retreated to its last citadel, which is sensuality with its languors, fatigues, and disgusts, its cynicism and its melancholy. In the various kinds of art, there being no inspiration of strong feeling, no 'thus saith the Lord,' as Spurgeon would have put it, the interest is in technic and in the application of ingenious theories of technic, questioning everything and weighing it in the critical scales of learned judgment, the famous 'art for art's sake' being little better than change for change's sake, like dandies artistically substituting one fashionable affectation for another. Exhibitions in Paris or London (inaccessible to the frankly sensual art) are a weariness, such quantities of technic amounting to nothing, so much diligence, and yet it is not worth doing—the technic remarkable and yet always too big for the artist. On the other hand, to go into the National Gallery of London and see the old masters is to make acquaintance with pictures where the artist is too big for his technic; Turner continually striving to do things which he could not do, which perhaps no painter could do at any time; in a lesser degree it is the same with Hogarth, whose technic would make a Paris art student smile; and as to Michelangelo's 'energy,' what are these convulsive strainings in marble but the defeat of the infinite man striving to express himself in a finite medium? The second-rate artists like Alma Tadema, Bouguereau, etc., surprize the world with miracles of perfect skill. It is the great artists who shock us by their deficiency, the man always greater than the artist. These men having undergone canonization, we no longer criticize them; yet it is there, nevertheless: the fault of an inadequate technic. A perfect technic means an inferior artist. Great energies are imperfect in their form. They have not the patience or the time to make it otherwise. Flaubert himself has said that it was only because he was second-rate that he bestowed so much labor on 'style.' I never look twice at a picture with a flawless technic."

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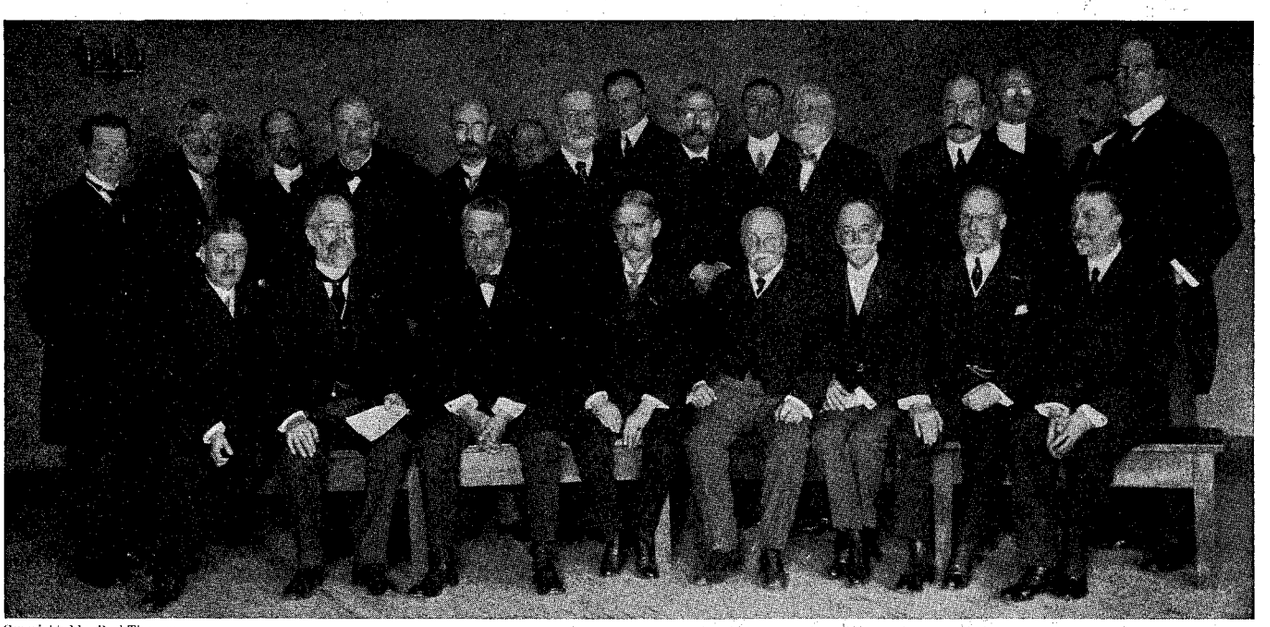

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SOME MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS.

First row from the reader's left to right, sitting: Harrison Morris, R. U. Johnson, Secretary of the Academy, Jas. T. Rhodes, gold medalist, Henry Van Dyke, President of the Institute, W. D. Howells, President of the Academy, G. W. Cable, J. A. Mitchell, A. T. Hadley.
Second row: G. W. Chadwick, H. Mills Alden, D. C. French, St. Clair McElway, William Morton Payne, H. W. Mabie, W. C. Brownell, Bliss Perry, Brander Matthews, Augustus Thomas, T. R. Lounsbury, Nicholas Murray Butler, Edwin H. Blashfield, F. D. Millet, Charles Dana Gibson.

## OUR MODEST AMERICAN ACADEMY

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY emphasize their modesty as an engaging asset. It is the opinion of Mr. Howells and many others in this group who have been holding public meetings of late, that "the Academy will not and should never be allowed to occupy a place in this country similar to that occupied by the famous 'Immortals' in France." Mr. Howells is quoted by the New York *Evening Post* as saying that "the French Academy is the first of the august companies which the American Academy would wish not to claim kindred or challenge comparison." No pretense, we are told, should be made to the authoritative structure and office of the European academies.

The American body which is called the American Academy of Arts and Letters met for speeches and congratulation at the New Theater lately with the members of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, whose 250 members, it is said, "constitute the waiting-list of the 'Immortals.'" During the year the membership in the "higher house" has been lessened by the deaths of Samuel L. Clemens, Julia Ward Howe—the only woman admitted to the Academy—William Vaughn Moody, and John La Farge. Besides replacing these it is proposed eventually to bring the membership up to fifty. Balloting is now in progress. *The Evening Post* thus rehearses the brief history of this institution:

"The 'Immortals' owe their existence to a sort of process of evolution. In 1898, the National Institute was formed as an offshoot of the American Social Science Association. Membership was restricted to 250 and was to be in the nature of a reward for 'notable achievement in art, music, and the drama.' Six years after the Institute had been formed, several members got together and decided that a still more select body was needed.

"There were seven in the original group of artists and writers who finally broke away from the Institute and formed the Academy. Of these, Mr. Howells, now president of the Academy, is the only living member. The others were Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Edmund Clarence Stedman, John La Farge, Samuel Langhorne Clemens, John Hay, and Edward MacDowell.

"The seven soon added eight new members to their number, selecting Henry James, Charles Follen McKim, Henry Adams, Charles Eliot Norton, J. Q. A. Ward, T. R. Lounsbury, Theodore Roosevelt, and Thomas Bailey Aldrich. The fifteen then got together and elected five more members, Joseph Jefferson, John S. Sargent, Richard Watson Gilder, H. H. Furness, and John Bigelow. After the membership had reached the number of twenty, it was decided to raise it to thirty, and later to fifty, the present limit."

*The Evening Post* calls the original seven "secessionists," but this is corrected by Mr. R. U. Johnson, who says they were "elected" by the Institute. Mr. Howells thus explains:

"Certain of its members felt that the Academy chosen from it could more succinctly represent to the country what had been accomplished in literature, in music, in painting, in sculpture, and in architecture. So far as the disinterested will of either the Institute or the Academy could effect the end in view, this Academy is representative. It is possible that, by an oversight, which we should all deplore, some artist or author or composer whose work has given him the right to be of us is not of us.

"It is also possible that time will decide that some of us who are now here were not worthy to be here, and by this decision we must abide. But until it is rendered, we will suffer with what meekness, what magnanimity we may, the impeachments of those contemporaries who may question our right to be here."

Unlike the French Academy, which was founded by Cardinal Richelieu in 1635, the American "Immortals" claim no connection with the Government:

"What appeared to be a step in that direction, however, was taken last year, when the Academy sought permission from Congress to incorporate in the District of Columbia, so that it might have a quasi-official character. But the Academy was not successful; the desired charter was not granted. Apparently, there are some of the fifty who do not regret their failure in this respect, for it has been stated repeatedly in their behalf that they desire to avoid the dangers of becoming a governmental institution, chief among which is the tendency to become over-conservative. This charge has frequently been voiced against the French Immortals. In the long list of French men of letters and of science whose names appear on the roll of the Academy, one looks in vain for such names as Molière, Descartes, Pascal, Le Sage, La Rouchefoucauld, Rousseau, Diderot, Beaumarchais, Balzac, Daudet, Zola, and Maupassant.

"Against such a contingency in this country the present members of the Academy are preparing to guard. By keeping the institution distinct from the Federal Government, it is thought the American 'Immortals' will be less likely to become too exclusive."

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# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

## CHRIST IN THE THEATER

THE EFFECT of the Passion Play of Ober-Ammergau, with its immense financial profits, in bringing sacred themes into the general theater, is already becoming evident. Two plays dealing with the Christ have just been put on the boards in New York, and *The Times* of this city thinks it needful to utter a word of warning against further invasions

THE PRESENTATION IN THE TEMPLE.
From the painting by Carpaccio.

of this field by the theatrical promoters. "There is not too much reverence for sacred things in the world to-day," it observes. Religion has troubles of its own, "and the invasion of its field by the dramatists and actors might materially increase them." No wide-spread objection has been raised to the two plays already mentioned, Maeterlinck's "Mary Magdalene" and Rostand's "La Samaritaine," for both have been treated in a spirit not irreverent. The chief point against any such effort at theatrical representation is the inherent inadequacy of almost all actors apparently, except Ober-Ammergau peasants. The writer in the New York *Evening Post* regards Maeterlinck's play as better suited to the study than to the stage, for "it is in literary and imaginative qualities that it excels," while its structure is "episodical and panoramic rather than continuously dramatic." *The Tribune* reviewer is more favorable to the stage representation, describing the play in these terms:

"Maeterlinck's play can not offend the Christian—it is too fine for that. It represents the Christ by a Voice which, in the written play at least, is much more effective than putting his words into the mouths of others. If the defection of Christ's followers—those whom he had cured of their ills—is more general than the churchman has been accustomed to believe, the effect will be more than counterbalanced by the loyalty of the devoted few.

"No one can see this play without being better for it. For saint and sinner it is a boon. The redemption of the *Magdalene* from a life of profligacy and ease to the devoted, consistent, and transfigured follower of her Master is a wonderful tribute to the regenerative influence of Christ's spirit.

"Perhaps the supreme thought of this play is the abiding presence of God—the fact that he is here always, altho one can not always see him. It is the *Blind Man* of Jericho whom Christ has healed who reveals to *Mary* in the crisis of her uncertainty the presence of the living God. The *Blind Man* is posted in a window of the cottage of *Joseph of Arimathea*, within which *Mary* is having the supreme conflict with *Verus* whether or no she will surrender herself to him as the price of saving her Lord. *Verus*, of course, does not understand; he thinks that the Man of Nazareth is his rival for the affections of *Mary*. *Mary* is no longer tempted as she was tempted before the Master came into her life. Her only concern is whether she would really save him by her surrender to *Verus*.

"'I should perhaps sin against all that he loves to save what I love!' she says to *Verus*. 'But he gives too much strength to love and suffer. I could save him in spite of himself, but no longer in spite of myself. If I bought this life at the price which you offer, all that he wished, all that he loved would be dead; I can not plunge the flame into the mire to save the lamp. I can not give him the only death that could touch them! . . . Were I to yield but for a moment under the weight of love, all that he has said, all that he has done, all that he has given would sink back into darkness, the earth would be more deserted than if he had not been born, and heaven would be closed to mankind forever! . . . I should be destroying him altogether, destroying more than himself, to gain for him days which would destroy everything.'

"But even after the expression of such almost superhuman foresight, *Mary* listens to the arguments of *Verus*. She fails to see clearly. 'Hush, I beseech you!' she says to *Verus*. 'Leave me alone in his silence and in his will. I do not yet love him as he would be loved. In vain I raise my eyes to his heaven of light; I see only his death, his sorrows, his suffering. . . . His stedfast face, his eyes that lit up all he looked upon, his mouth that spoke unceasingly of happiness. . . . His feet which I have kissed, lifeless and icy cold! . . . Verus, Verus, have pity! I can not bear it. I can not bear it! I am falling. Do with me what you will.'

"*Verus* catches her in his arms and exclaims: 'Magdalene, Magdalene! . . . I knew.'

"But at the moment of his touch *Mary* springs back. 'No, you did not know,' she says. 'There is something else. There is a wall there defended by the angels. I can not pass it.'

"She again pleads for *Verus*' intervention with his uncle, Pontius Pilate. She offers to be his slave forever provided he would give Christ's life without 'destroying in my soul and throughout the earth that which is the very life of our new life.'

"*Verus* is adamant. He sees the hopelessness of his love, and he calls in the multitude of Christ's timorous followers to tell them that *Mary* has betrayed the Nazarene.

"They believe. They accuse her of receiving money and call her all manner of vile names. Not even *Mary* and *Martha* understand. Her companions would doubtless have done her harm had not the sounds of riot in the streets reached their ears. In fear of their lives, the cringing followers put out the lights and sought dark corners of the room. Shouts of 'Crucify! Crucify him! Tempter, tempter, Galilean! Nazarene!' are heard.

"Suddenly the tumult ceases as a huge heavy object falls. A wonderful silence ensues.

"A *Voice* (in the room)—What is it?

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"The *Blind Man of Jericho* (at the window)—'He falls! He has fallen! He is looking at the house.'

"*Verus*—'Magdalene, I will promise you——'

"*Mary Magdalene* (without stirring, without looking at *Verus*, without anger; simply in a voice from another life, full of peace, full of divine clarity and certainty)—'Go.'

"*Verus* goes out slowly, with his eyes on *Magdalene*, who remains motionless, as tho in ecstasy, and all illumined with the light of the departing torches."

The other play is presented by Mme. Sara Bernhardt, and is done in Paris, we are told, only in Holy Week. The large audience that witnessed it at the Globe Theater in New York, says *The Times*, "went away startled if not shocked by the literalness of the performance." We read this story:

"The play is built on the fourth chapter of St. John's gospel. The curtain rises on the well of Jacob, with the spirits of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob knowing of and awaiting the coming of the Messiah. They fade away and the stage is filled with Samaritans, hating the Jews and hated by the Jews. They too talk of the possibility of the coming of a Christ to whom Samaritans and Jews shall be alike.

"Then comes the scene that made the audience gasp. At the head of his followers there entered Christ and his twelve disciples—Peter with his gray beard and stern face; Andrew, boyish-looking (played by a woman); Judas, red-haired and sinister, all modeled after familiar paintings.

"The disciples leave to buy food, and as Christ is left alone there comes to the well *Photine* (Madame Bernhardt), the woman of Samaria, loose-lived and unashamed. He asks a drink, and she wonders, knowing that no Jew will willingly accept any favor from a Samaritan.

"Slowly the woman realizes the power of this strange man. She listens as he expounds his new creed. She sings to him the opening verses of the Song of Solomon. Then she knows that he is beyond human love and sinks to his feet as the curtain falls.

"The second act shows the market-place of the chief city of Samaria, where *Photine's* newest lover awaits her return from the well, while *Peter* and the other disciples seek in vain to buy food from their old-time enemies. *Photine*, full of new belief, enters transfigured and preaches to the crowd the gospel of this strange Jew. A Roman officer is sent for to arrest her. He listens and laughs. She is a mad woman, and those who believe in her are but harmless fools. One by one the crowd is won over to her, and at last, singing, they march to find Christ where she left him at Jacob's well.

"The third and last act shows Christ and his disciples gathered at the well. They protest at his lowering himself to talk to any Samaritan. He answers in parable, and as he speaks *Photine* enters with her new converts. Christ welcomes them and proves his divine origin by performing miracles. Children are brought to him, and despite *Peter's* protest, he gathers them about himself. The curtain falls with the throng on the stage kneeling in adoration."

After the presentation of this play, a protest was sent to the Mayor by a Roman-Catholic citizen, and Mr. Gaynor replied in a letter published in the press that the play would be stopt if it was found to violate any law. Whereupon *The Times* comments:

"Such plays do not belong on our stage, and they are unsuited to the theatrical entertainment of the million. . . . A public expression of opinion by the Federation of Catholic Societies adverse to the employment of sacred subjects on the theatrical stage and a similar action by representative Protestants about this time would doubtless be regarded by a large proportion of the citizens of New York as just and right."

## SUNDAY ADVERTISING HIT BY THE LAW

A RELIGIOUS journal wonders whether the evil of the Sunday newspaper will be touched in its tenderest spot, its advertising columns. "A report goes the rounds of the newspapers," says *The Presbyterian* (Philadelphia), "that the Court of Appeals in Missouri has handed down a decision that bills for advertising in Sunday newspapers are not collectable." The report has it that an advertiser in the St. Louis *Republic* "refused to pay for his advertisement in the Sunday issue" and "the court sustained him in the refusal."

THE ADORATION OF THE MAGI.

From the painting by Luca Signorelli.

This picture, in the Jarves Collection at Yale University, is a little-known American possession.

Of course, so far as this particular man is concerned, points out *The Presbyterian*, he has merely proved himself "not an honest man," if he had made a contract for advertising. But "there is undoubtedly an advantage gained for the cause of the Sabbath by the court's decision." In this way:

"If advertising in Sunday newspapers need not be paid for, the Sunday newspaper will not be so anxious to secure it. Reducing the advertising in the Sunday paper will tend to reduce the profit of its publication. And it might be possible that a Sunday paper would be put out of business by the improbability that it would make anything out of its advertising."

If the Sunday newspaper is run chiefly for advertising, as is sometimes made to appear by the name adopted for such papers, like *The Sunday Advertiser* in more than one town, it would seem that the decision of the court puts that sort of paper in the index expurgatorius. *The Presbyterian* continues:

"The first day of the week, in Missouri at least, may not properly be used for advertising. It is doing business on the day when business is not lawful. The same thing would be true in other States, where there is any considerable Sunday law. Advertising newspaper business is not lawful on Sunday. And as a matter of morals, it is not right. This much at least may be argued from the Missouri decision.

"But whether the newspaper is right in publishing and selling news of one and another sort on Sunday morning is not determined by the decision, except by inference. To our mind, the inference is good. It is not a good thing to bring the ordinary news of the week into the day set apart by the highest,

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the divine law, for the things which, in a way, are separate from the world's daily news and business. From this point of view, there is no place on the first day of the week, which for Christians at least is the Lord's day, for the ordinary Sunday newspaper."

## ALARMING DIVORCE FIGURES

CALL IT BY another name and its evil seems lessened by half. Decent people raise a "terrible hue and cry," says *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York), "every time the anarchists or some well-known writer advocate free love as the proper and permanent condition of society." Yet, asks this journal, "in the present tremendous growth of the divorce habit, is not the nation rushing toward it about as fast as it would come by popular consent?" Marriages "entered into for only a year or so (as many marriages are entered upon to-day)"; "divorce being granted for the mere asking (as it practically is to-day)," is no different in the eyes of this observer from free love or "the French *union libre*." Alarmed at the figures, this editor writes:

"We see nothing but free love if the increase in the ratio of divorces to marriage goes on during the next thirty years as it has during the last thirty. Divorce at present is increasing two and a half times as fast as our population. In 1906 the increase had risen to that point where it was one divorce for every twelve marriages. We presume the percentage is much higher now. In some States it is much higher than this, where it can be had for the mere asking, as in California. There it is one to every six. One can see the incredible increase in twenty years when he remembers that in 1880 the percentage was only 38 for 100,000 population, whereas in 1900 it was *73*. When you subtract the great Roman-Catholic population one can see at once that these figures are really much higher. There is no sign of this abating, but it rushes on with ever increasing speed. It becomes easier every year. It is already so easy that many men and women are no longer stopping to consider whether they are fit for each other or not, whether they wish to live together always or not, but rush into marriage as lightly as in Paris two members of the Latin Quartier go and live together for awhile. Everybody knows that two-thirds of the required causes, 'cruelty,' 'desertion,' 'non-support,' etc., are nothing but pretexts often agreed upon by both parties."

The usual justification of divorce is the "horrible state" of two people who have ceased to love each other being "compelled to live together." This point is sympathetically considered:

"Our sympathies always go out to the unhappy pair. If we allowed our sympathies to dominate our patriotism we would be in favor of divorce for the mere desire for one—which is what it practically is now. But what about our country, what about the preservation of the homes on which the country stands, and what about the little children? Have they no rights? And what about our religion? Are we through and done with it? Is marriage no longer a sacred thing, simply a partnership, as a business contract, to be formed and dissolved at ease? These are the things we must think of, for we see that if divorce increases much longer as it is now doing, it comes to where marriage will simply be a civil compact to live together until one side or both wishes to dissolve it, the home must go. Every community knows many homes thus shattered. But the nation rests on homes. Homes are the units of the nation, not individuals. If homes go, the nation goes, as it did in Rome. Little children by the thousands will be orphans. And any one who knows how barren child life is without the home love and home life around it had rather refuse divorces than to help make a habit easy that robs children of love and home. We have studied this divorce problem carefully many years, and we want to say one more thing, and that is this: *Two-thirds* of the differences that arise in families could be absolutely healed over by the practise of a little Christian forbearance and if divorce were not easy. Make divorce so easy as to be had for the asking and men and women make no effort to be happy together. Let families practise a little Christian patience, forbearance, and forgiveness—for love has to be tempered with religion, as do all other things, to run smoothly—and divorces would be reduced almost half."

## FICTION'S ASSAULTS ON THE CHURCH

WHILE the stage in many of its plays has given direct support to the Church, current fiction has either "ignored" or "vilified" it. These strong terms are used by Robert Chapman Hull in an article in *The Standard* (Chicago) where he asks whether modern novelists are fighting the Church. Two especial works are selected as typical of the two attitudes which he describes. They are "A Certain Rich Man," by William Allen White, and "The Calling of Dan Matthews," by Harold Bell Wright. "The alleged 'blasting' of some contemporary college professors is as nothing," says Mr. Hull, "to the subtle process of undermining the walls of Zion which we find in the pages of some fiction." This is his case against Mr. White:

"In his widely read novel entitled, 'A Certain Rich Man,' William Allen White describes, with much minuteness, the life of a Kansas town for a period of more than half a century. It is interesting to inquire as to the function performed by the Church in the life of that community. We know that there have been churches in Sycamore Ridge, because we are told of several occasions when the hero, if such we may call *John Barclay*, sang in the choir. If there were choirs there must have been churches, and ministers to preach sermons in them and lead their devotions. But of the ministers, or of the churches, besides the fact that they had choirs, we are told nothing. Men of every other walk of life are introduced to us in these pages, from *John Barclay*, the millionaire, and *Robert Hendricks*, the banker, and *General Ward*, the agitator, to *Jake Dolan*, the sheriff, *'Lige Bemis*, the rascally politician, and *Trixy Lee*, the outcast woman. The minister, however, is conspicuous by his absence.

"No—there is one reference to ministers. In conversation, one evening with *'Lige Bemis*, *John Barclay* says that rich men can be divided into classes: those who surround themselves with painted women, and those who surround themselves with bishops and college presidents. In both cases, the purpose which leads them to form such associations is the same; they want some one to fawn on them, to flatter them, and to make them believe that, after all, they are the great men they think they are. This contemptuous reference is the only oasis in the desert of the author's indifference to the place of the Church in the life of this typical Western city."

Mr. White's book is declared "typical of almost all the late products of the press." Mr. Wright, however, does not pass by "the whited sepulcher" in silence; instead, he "throws the doors wide open" and exposes "the decaying bones within to public view." Mr. Hull deals with his book in this fashion:

"It can not be denied that a church, such as is described in this book, may possibly have existed in some remote community, but the book loses its force entirely unless we accept the author's thesis that the experience of *Dan Matthews* was typical. He would have us believe that in the typical church, the leading deacon and strongest financial pillar is not only a close-fisted and hard-hearted usurer, but that he actually steals from widows and orphans in most despicable fashion. He would have us believe that the noble women of our churches are practically all of them gossips and scandalmongers, with no hearts of compassion. He would have us believe that the larger church organizations are controlled by sanctimonious sycophants. He would have us believe that the estimable people of the community, those who lead really useful lives and render worthy service, like the physicians and nurses, are outside the fold of the Church. Therefore, his message to the modern minister, who is not content to walk in the old paths, but who desires to live the twentieth-century life in the twentieth-century way, is to emulate *Dan Matthews* and be a 'quitter.' Because his task of leading the Church into the promised land of large usefulness and greater service is not an easy one; because he finds that there are traitors to the cause enrolled in his regiments, and that many of his soldiers are cowardly, and many more inexperienced, he is to quit his difficult duty, leave the pulpit and take up some 'honest' business, such as developing a mine, or managing a factory. For, is it not far nobler to dig gold out of the bowels of the earth than to coin childhood and youth into the minted metal of Christian manhood and womanhood?"

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# A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

**Abbott,** Lyman. The Spirit of Democracy. 12mo, pp. 215. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

**Addams,** Jane. Twenty Years at Hull-House. 8vo, pp. 462. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50 net.

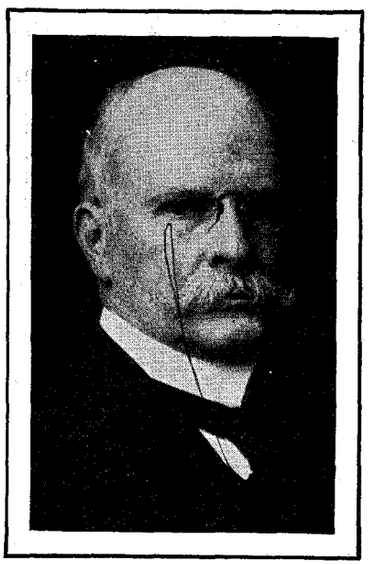
"Labor is the house that love lives in" says the Russian proverb. Hull-House has certainly been a house of labor and a house of love. The remarkable woman who gives an account of her experiences in founding this house of love and labor tells a plain unvarnished tale of her life, her experiences, and her methods in attempting to help in a rational way the laboring poor of Chicago. Clubs for children, refuges for the old, and recreation for all make up the program of those who manage this settlement. Great difficulties and obstacles had to be overcome, yet, says this author, "on our first New Year's Day at Hull-House we invited the older people in the vicinity, sending a carriage for the most feeble and announcing to all of them that we were going to organize an Old Settlers' Party." The party was a success and has been repeated for the past twenty-five years. But Hull-House has been a university as well as a place of charity. It has now nine buildings. It has fifteen clubs including a Circolo Italiano. It supports seven institutions in the interest of employees and a theater and other places of amusement, as well as a school of Civics and Philanthropy. This present work is valuable as well as interesting. It is a history of the settlement movement in Chicago as well as a handbook for those who desire to inaugurate the movement elsewhere and it contains the modest autobiography of a woman who will hereafter be classed with Florence Nightingale and her followers in a life of philanthropic usefulness.

**Alden,** Raymond Macdonald. The Palace Made by Music. Illustrated. 16mo. Indianapolis: Bobbs Merrill Co.

**Allen,** Frank Waller. The Golden Road. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 228. New York: Wessels & Bissell Co. $1.50 net.

**Allen,** James Lane. The Doctor's Christmas Eve. Pp. 304. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

A year ago the literary world was discussing Mr. Allen's "Bride of the Mistletoe." Varied were the verdicts in regard to its meaning, hidden and revealed. This year we have the second of the "Christmas trilogy," that was promised by this popular author. While the new volume is less mystic and mysterious than the first, it deals still with marital unrest, this time in the family of Doctor Birney, who was introduced in the other book. The doctor's character is pretty clearly revealed through the unconscious criticism of his own children. Mr. Allen has never done anything better than in these naive discussions by the children,



JAMES LANE ALLEN.

both in their out-of-door chatter and their more intimate play with their neighbor's children. In the descriptions of the doctor's early training and the fanciful theories of his uncle guardian, there is much that is charming and full of deep and potent meaning, but our sympathy is with the woman, whom he married simply to protect himself against his love for his best friend's wife. The author hints that the son's death brings the doctor to his senses and that a new life of love and sympathy is possible, but there is a reasonable doubt in the reader's mind.

**Banker's Encyclopedia,** The. September, 1910. 32d Edition. Published "Purple Book." pp. 1870. New York: Anthony Stumpf Publishing Co., 22 Pine St.

**Bean,** Robert Bennett. The Racial Anatomy of the Philippine Islanders. Introducing New Methods of Anthropology and showing their application to the Filipinos with a Classification of Human Ears and a Scheme for the Heredity of Anatomical Characters in Man. 12mo. Illustrated. Pp. 236. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

**Bell,** Lettice. Never-Old Stories. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 210. New York: Hodder & Stoughton. $1.25 net.

**Benson,** Arthur Christopher. The Silent Isle. 12mo, pp. 444. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

**Bigelow,** John. The Folly of Building Temples of Peace with Untempered Mortar: The Necessity of Building Temples of Peace with Tempered Mortar. 8vo, pp. 110. New York: B. W. Huebsch.

In this book Mr. Bigelow tells why, tho an ardent lover of peace, he has refused all invitations to join peace societies. Our protective tariff he believes to be a perpetual war against all our fellow nations. Moreover, it is the cause of practically all the ills which afflict our body politic, including the high cost of living and our lack of a merchant marine. Besides, Mr. Bigelow proves to his own satisfaction that it is quite unconstitutional. The Collector of the Port of New York is "the Vermiform Appendix of President Taft," and our custom-houses are "nests of rattlesnakes." Mr. Bigelow would substitute for this "suicidal revenue system" a scheme which, "if in operation, would within a single generation render custom-houses in this country as useless and obsolete as the fashion of the plow held by Cincinnatus, or the ship *Argo* in which Jason sailed on his voyage for the Golden Fleece." This is simply the handing over to the state of a certain percentage of the profits of all corporations, whereby all expenses of government would be paid and also "in less than fifty years war by or with the United States would become as obsolete and unthinkable as a serious proposition from the Secretary of War to arm our soldiers with tomahawks."

**Bland,** J. O. P., and **Backhouse,** E. China Under the Empress Dowager. Being the History of the Life and Times of Tzu Hsi. Compiled from State Papers and the Private Diary of the Comptroller of her Household. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 525. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $4 net.

**Branch,** Anna Hempstead. Rose of the Wind and Other Poems. 12mo, pp. 229. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

**Brewer,** Willis. Egypt and Israel—An Inquiry into the Influence of the More Ancient People upon Hebrew History and the Jewish Religion and Some Investigations into the Facts and Statements Made as to Jesus of Nazareth. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 548. Cedar Rapids, Iowa: Torch Press. $2 net.

**Brigham,** Johnson. The Banker in Literature. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 249. New York: Bankers Pub. Co.

**Bunniken Brown and His Home in the Burrow.** Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 42. New York: Hodder & Stoughton.

**Burton,** Richard. A Midsummer Memory—An Elegy on the Death of Arthur Upson. 12mo, pp. 41. Minneapolis: Edmund D. Brooks.

**Burleigh,** C. B. The Young Guide; or, Two Live Boys in the Maine Woods. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 359. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.

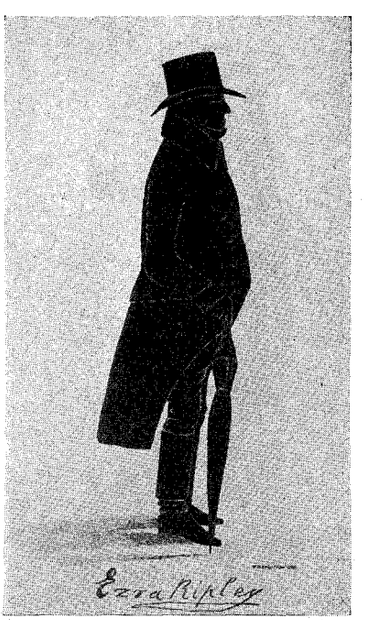
**Butler,** Isabel. Tales from the Old French. 12mo, pp. 264. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

**Campbell,** Thomas J. Life of Mary Aloysia Hardey. 8vo, pp. 401. New York: The American Press.

The lady to whose biography the Rev. Thomas J. Campbell has written an intro-

From "The Journals of R. W. Emerson."

MRS. RALPH WALDO EMERSON.




From "The Journals of R. W. Emerson."

EZRA RIPLEY.

The "Old Manse" at Concord was long his home.

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duction is famous in all Roman Catholic circles as the foundress of the Religious of the Sacred Heart in this country. For fifty years she was a conspicuous figure in educational work in America, Canada, and Cuba. The Sacred Heart schools and colleges for girls and women are known as institutions of culture and religion all over the world, and this American woman of Maryland Colonial ancestry was eminent in a religious order which undertakes to do for girls what the Society of Jesus did and still does for boys. The biography before us is interesting and introduces many distinguished personalities of the last and present centuries. Mother Mary Aloysia Hardey was in France when she died, but her remains were thence transported to Kenwood when a few years ago the French Government expelled the nuns from their convents. This life of a devoted, able, and successful American teacher and administrator will interest all who have anything to do with the education of the young, and especially the members of that church to whose service the life of this good woman was dedicated.

**Clark,** Ellery H. Dick Randall—The Young Athlete. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 266. Indianapolis: *Bobbs Merrill Co.*

**Cody,** Rev. H. A. On Trail and Rapid by Dog-Sled and Canoe. The Story of Bishop Bompas's Life Among the Red Indians and Eskimo, Told for Girls and Boys. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 202. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1 net.

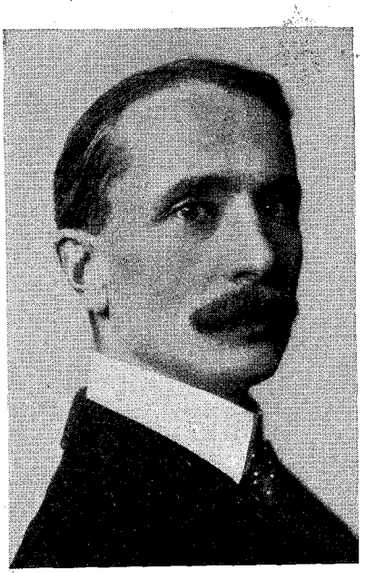
**Connor,** Ralph. The Recall of Love—A Message of Hope. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 23. New York: George H. Doran Co.

**Cook,** Albert S. The Authorized Version of the Bible and Its Influence. 12mo, pp. 80. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1 net.

**Dasent,** Sir George Webbe. From Translations by. Norse Fairy Tales. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 463. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

**Depew,** Chauncey M. Orations, Addresses, and Speeches of. Edited by John Denison Champlin. 8vo, pp. about 350 in each volume. New York: Privately Printed. *Austin and Lipscomb, 34 Union* Square.

These are handsomely manufactured volumes—the type legible, the paper flexible, the binding leather. Senator Depew obviously prepared all his speeches before delivering them. This had often been said, but few that heard them probably realized the extent of the pains taken in their preparation. The variety of subjects on which Mr. Depew has spoken appears here to be far greater than any one may have thought. The editor, Mr. Champlin, an old friend and classmate of Senator Depew, has brought them together under a system of topical classification rather than chronologically. Volume I, for example, is devoted to memorial addresses, Volume II to after-dinner speeches. Others contain addresses made at colleges and in the Senate. The final volume is devoted not only to a number of minor addresses, but to articles written for newspapers, interviews, etc. Each volume contains several portraits and a special introduction, the writers of the introductions including Senator Lodge, Gen. Horace Porter, Andrew D. White, and Senator Beveridge. While the books are issued privately, and in the main are intended by Senator Depew as gifts to his friends, a remnant of the edition has been placed on sale.



EDWIN L. SHUMAN,
Author of "How to Judge Books."

MRS. GEORGE HAVEN (EMILY JAMES) PUTNAM,
Author of "The Lady."

**Dillon,** Edward. Porcelain and How to Collect It. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 314. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

**Dorr,** Rheta Childe. What Eight Million Women Want. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 330. *Boston: Small,* Maynard & Co. $2 net.

**Dowding,** Henry Wallace. The Man from Mars; or, Service for Service's Sake. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 385. New York: Cochrane Publishing Co.

**Edwards,** Deltus M. The Tolls of the Arctic Seas. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 449. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.50 net.

**Ehrmann,** Max. The Poems of. 12mo, pp. 189. New York: Dodge Publishing Co. $1.50.

**Ellwood,** Charles A. Sociology and Modern Social Problems. 12mo, pp. 331. New York: American Book Co.

**Emerson,** Edward W. and Waldo Emerson Forbes. The Journals of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Volumes III. and IV. 8vo, pp. 535, 499. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.75 per volume.

These journals contain the thoughts and musings of Emerson put into faultless language. No more vivid revelation of a keen spiritual mind is to be found in any literature. The two volumes are so many treasuries of brilliant, cheerful, epigrammatic sayings and whenever a page is turned a beautiful idea stands revealed. For vast and varied reading, for originality of interpretation, for fine power of expression we know of no work in the English language exactly parallel to this, altho sometimes we are compelled to think that what Emerson says of Carlyle is often true of himself:

"Carlyle's talent, I think, lies more in his beautiful criticism, in seizing the idea of the man or the time, than in original speculation."

The present edition, of which we have here Volumes III. and IV., claims to be definitive and to contain the journals as published for the first time in their completeness. All Emersonians will greet this edition, which is finely illustrated, with grateful delight.

**Everyman's Library.** History—Gibbon's "Decline and Fall" (Volumes 4, 5, and 6); Irving's "Granada"; Bullfinch's "Age of Fable"; Edgar's "Heroes of England"; Thucydides's "Peloponnesian War"; Trotter's "Warren Hastings"; Helps's "Columbus"; Scott's "Lives of the Novelists"; Bebe's "Ecclesiastical History"; Masefield's "Pilgrim Fathers"; Burke's "Reflections"; Froude's "Mary Tudor"; Smith's "Smaller Classical Dictionary"; Bartholomew's "Historical Atlas of Europe."

Poetry—Byron's Poems (3 volumes); Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey" (Translated); Ben Jonson's Plays (2 volumes); "Minor Elizabethan Plays" (2 volumes); "Aucassin and Nicolette."

Fiction—Thackeray's "Newcomes" (2 volumes); Fielding's "Joseph Andrews"; Collins' "Woman in White"; Eliot's "Scenes from Clerical Life"; Kingsley's "Alton Locke"; Balzac's "Cousin Pons"; Yonge's "Little Duke"; Tolstoy's "Tales and Parables."

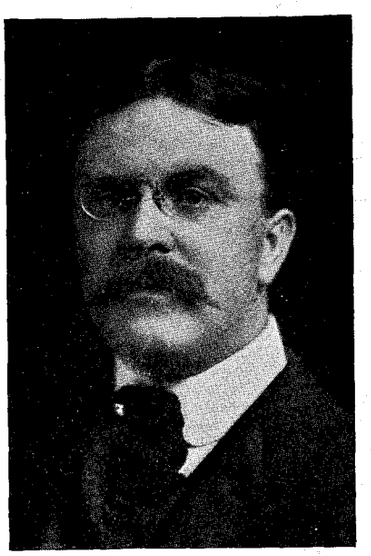
Essays—Arnold's "Study of Celtic Literature"; Brooke's "Theology in the English Poets"; Mill's "Utilitarianism, Liberty, etc."; Huxley's "Lectures and Lay Sermons"; More's "Eutopia" and "Dialogue of Comfort"; Ruskin's "Time and Tide"; Hazlitt's "Spirit of the Age," etc.

Miscellaneous—Burtaud's "First Footsteps in East Africa"; Dufferin's "Letters from High Latitudes"; Plato (2 volumes); "Little Flowers" and "Life of St. Francis"; A'Kempis' "Imitation of Christ"; Berkeley's "Principles of Human Knowledge"; Spinoza's "Ethics"; Ibsen's "Doll's House."

This new instalment of books in "Everyman's Library," comprizes some 50 volumes. Combined with the volumes previously issued, they make a total of 500. It is announced that "many additional volumes are in preparation." Among the publishing enterprises of the new century nothing in standard literature has been more notable than this. Its importance relates, not alone to the commercial success of the enterprise, which is understood to have been distinct and continuous, but to its educational influence. Within the reach of everybody it has brought the classics of all lands and all times. The books are issued in both cloth and limp leather binding, the price of the cloth being 35 cents and the leather 70 cents.

As the work goes forward, it is to be seen clearly that the public will soon be able to obtain in this collection all the great and notable books in all literatures, unabridged and printed from approved texts, with introductions by competent writers. Readers

(*Continued on page* 1208)



OSWALD VILLARD,
Whose biography of John Brown was recently published.

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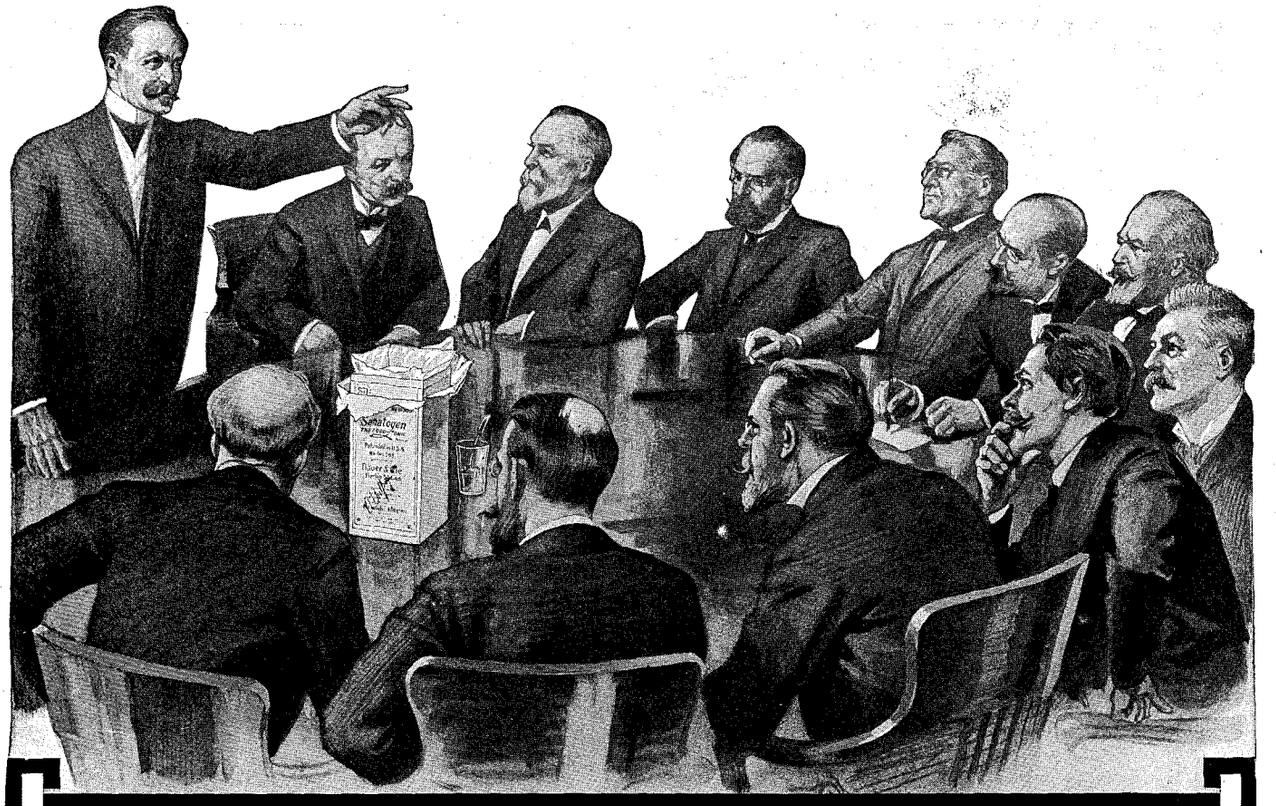


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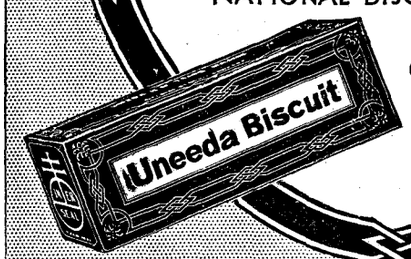


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## A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 1206)

may discover from the titles printed at the head of this notice what are the volumes put out this season. It will be seen that they represent all departments of literature. The editorial policy has been not to issue at one time books in any one department, but to make each output, which has numbered usually many volumes, as in the present season there are fifty, representative of history, fiction, drama, essays, travel, etc. Particular attention should be called to Smith's "Smaller Classical Dictionary" and Bartholomew's "Historical Atlas of Europe." They indicate the catholicity of judgment which has inspired the editors and will be appreciated by every one who acquires the set. Among the writers of special introductions in the volumes now issued are well known American writers, including Prof. Trent.

**Foster,** Olive Hyde. Cookery for Little Girls. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 157. New York: Duffield & Co. 75 cents net.

**Ghent,** W. J. Socialism and Success—Some Uninvited Messages. 12mo, pp. 252. New York: John Lane Co. $1 net.

**Gilmore,** Marion Forster. Virginia, a Tragedy, and Other Poems. 12mo, pp. 79. Louisville, Ky.: John P. Morton & Co.

To have written a tragedy on the subject of one of the most famous stories of republican Rome, already treated by Macaulay in a vigorous ballad, was a bold undertaking and certainly shows a high poetic aim. The author of this drama has a pleasing and tasteful style and a good deal of dramatic power. His gift of phrase may be judged from Icilius' declaration:

"We have outsighed the day; the rising moon
Her benediction smiles upon this spot
Which breathes and hopes and loves Virginia."

The play is full of the spirit of political liberty and recalls the "William Tell" of Sheridan Knowles. The other poems are lyrics of tasteful literary charm.

**Jackel,** Blair. The Land of the Tamed Turk. Decorated cloth. 8vo, pp. 296. Illustrated. Maps. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Price, $2.50.

A curiously rough-and-ready account of a journey last year through and across the Balkan region—Servia, a bit of Bulgaria, Montenegro, and the Dalmatian coast. The writing is after the style of a wide-awake journalist, far more interested in news than in style, and the proof-reading would disgrace a dime-novel; but the book has no little of interesting information, is accompanied by a detailed map, and abounds in numerous fine photographic illustrations.

**Jastrow,** Joseph. The Qualities of Men—An Essay in Appreciation. 16mo, pp. 183. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1 net.

**Juvenile Fiction.** A Little Princess of the Pines. By Aileen Cleveland Higgins. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 313; A Freshman Coed. By Alice Louise Lee. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 379; An Annapolis First Classman. By Edward L. Beach. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 367; Peggy Owen, Patriot. By Lucy Foster Madison. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 437; A United States Midshipman in the Philippines. By Yates Sterling. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 382; Glenloch Girls Abroad. By Grace M. Remick. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 354; A Senior Quarter-Back. By T. Truxtun Hare. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 363; The Admiral's Little Housekeeper. By Elizabeth Lincoln Gould. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 202; Grandpa's Little Girls' House-Boat Party. By Alice Turner Curtis. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 224; Letty and the Twins. By Helen Sherman Griffith. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 307; The Rambler Club's Winter Camp. By W. Crispin Sheppard. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 320; Betty Wales on the Campus. By Margaret Warde. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 350; Captain of the School Team. By John Prescott Earl. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 324; The Rambler Club in the Mountains. By W. Crispon Sheppard. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 316; Felicia Visits. By Elizabeth Lincoln Gould. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 202; Chickens and How to Raise Them. All About Chickens,


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How to hatch, house, feed and fatten them, and cure their diseases. By A. I. Johnson. 16mo, pp. 159. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Company.

**Plummer,** Mary Wright. Stories from the Chronicles of the Cid. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 155. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

**Putnam,** Emily James (Mrs. George Haven Putnam). The Lady. 8vo, pp. 323. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co. $2.50 net.

The word "lady" etymologically means the bestower of loaves; hence there is implied in the term something exalted and generous in the character of the lady. St. Elizabeth of Hungary is the typical lady from this point of view, but Mrs. George Haven Putnam, the writer of the charming work before us, has taken a wider field in treating of the women who were favored and are still favored by a high social position. She goes back to antiquity and points to the Lemnian Athene as the Greek type of grace and social dignity. She points to the statue of Faustina as illustrating the character of the Roman lady. In the Middle Ages it is the Lady Abbess who is typical, and a twelfth-century portrait of Rilindis, Abbess of Hohenburg, is set before the reader. The Lady of the Castle was bold, faithful, and warlike. The Duchess of Bourgogne came to the King, saying: "My husband is dead, but of what avail is mourning? Give me a strong man to my husband, for I am sore prest to defend my land." The Lady of the Renaissance is represented by the ideal Madonna of Raffael. Then we have the Lady of the Salon, the Lady of the Blue Stockings, and the Lady of the Slave States.

Mrs. Putnam exhibits a wide range of reading, a highly cultivated taste, and she writes in a pleasing style. The conception of the book is good and these pages are likely to furnish young and old with a high and noble idea of that true aristocracy which is based on character.

**Quiller-Couch,** Sir Arthur, Retold by. The Sleeping Beauty and Other Fairy Tales from the Old French. Illustrated by Edmund Dulac. Quarto, pp. 128. New York: Hodder & Stoughton.

**Rexford,** Eden E. Pansies and Rosemary. 12mo, pp. 203. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50 net.

**Torrey,** David C. Protestant Modernism; or, Religious Thinking for Thinking Men. 12mo, pp. 172. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

**Trine,** Ralph Waldo. The Land of Living Men. 12mo, pp. 288. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co. $1.25.

**Walker,** Albert H. The History of the Sherman Law. 8vo, pp. 320. New York: The Equity Press. $2.

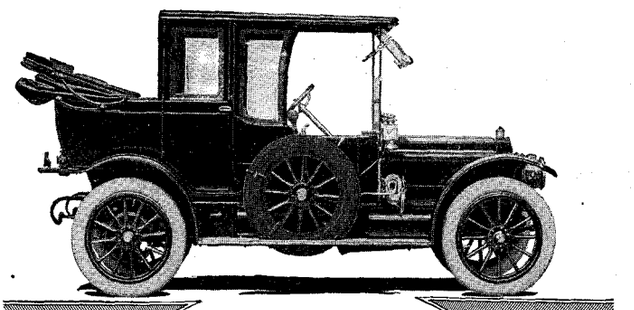
It is probable that the Sherman Law is the boldest and the strongest piece of Federal Legislation that ever was signed by the Executive Head of the Government. It was directed, as Mr. Walker well puts it, against "the personal acquirement of disproportionate and so far dishonest wealth which the most strong and the most cunning in every age are eager to seize and to employ." In this volume we have the text of the law, extracts from the speeches made while it was under consideration, and the legal decisions, "nearly a hundred, in which it has been adjudicated." As an enactment which embodied the public protest against trusts and monopolies with their result in oppressing the poor we agree with the author of this excellent compendium that "the Sherman Law is a Magna Charta among the statutes of the United States."

**Walker,** Margaret Coulson. Tales Come True and Tales Made New. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 148. New York: Baker & Taylor Co.

**Weale,** B. L. Putnam. The Conflict of Colour. The Threatened Upheaval Throughout the World. 8vo, pp. 341. New York: Macmillan Co. $2 net.

**Whittier,** John Greenleaf. Snow-Bound; A Winter Idyl. 16mo, pp. 43. Chicago: The Abbey Co. 50 cents net.


Rambler Closed Cars



Rambler Sixty-four Landaulet

THE Rambler closed car makes a delight of winter errands. Protected from penetrating winds or storm, it takes you quietly and comfortably to business, theater, shopping or calling. The cab sides, glass front, fore doors and storm curtains protect the occupants of the front seat. The offset crank-shaft and straight-line drive provide flexibility that permits throttling down on high gear no faster than a man usually walks. This avoids much gear shifting and adapts the Rambler closed car to town needs. With its collapsible top and removable windows, the landaulet may be converted into an open car for summer. This feature, its 5x5½ motor, delivering forty-five horsepower, and the large wheels and tires adapt this landaulet to touring as well. Seating capacity inside for five. Trimming, blue broadcloth. Deep upholstery, 120-inch wheel base, Rambler seven-eighths elliptic rear springs, shock absorbers and 37x5-inch wheels and tires produce gratifying comfort.

Rambler closed cars are made in landaulet, limousine, town car and coupe styles. You may inspect them at Rambler branches and dealers stores in principal cities.

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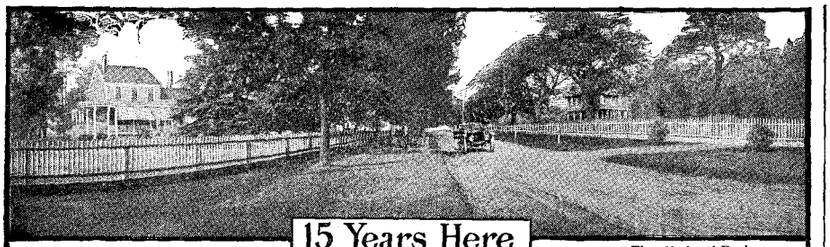

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They will make your furniture glide permanently—"in any direction"—nickel steel domes, unbreakable, unscratchable—noiseless and invisible—won't tear carpets or rugs or mar hardwood floors—a few hammer taps adjust. Four sizes to fit all furniture, largest one inch diameter. At your dealers, 15 cents per set of four—with felt center 25 cents per set of four. If not at your dealer's order direct and send name of nearest dealer to
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## CURRENT POETRY

BREATHES there a child who has not left his warm bed early on a frosty Christmas morning, and crept down the stairs full of hopes and fears and strange flutterings, and opened the door from the darkened hall upon "the splendid sparkling miracle of an enchanted tree"? If such there be he may enjoy a pale, reflected pleasure by reading the verses that follow. Mr. James J. Montague has caught the thrill of this little Christmas scene in "The Doubter" to which *The Cosmopolitan* gives the place of honor.

### The Doubter

BY JAMES J. MONTAGUE

OHO! you little Doubter, creeping down the winding stair,
Before a snowbird ventures forth to try the morning air,
If Santa Claus should see you now among the shadows dim,
And know what cynicism shakes your young belief in him,
He'd whip his panting reindeer up, and drive away to seek
Some other little devotee whose faith is not so weak.

But look! A light beneath the door that beckons on ahead,
While further down the stair you steal with soft and silent tread!
Ah! Where is worldly wisdom now, as, with unsteady hand,
You turn the knob and enter in to yonder Fairy Land?
And where is all your disbelief, when, shining-eyed you see
The splendid, sparkling miracle of that enchanted tree?

Now vanishes the demon Doubt; now faith and trust return,
Drawn hither by the tiny flames that leap and dance and burn.
For who could rear that fairy tree, all fruited down with toys,
Save one who lives to bring delight to little girls and boys?
So faith rekindles in your breast, and blissfully you stand,
A true Believer, safe within the gates of Fairy Land.

Ah! Little wide-eyed wanderer, too soon you sought to stray
Along the road where grim Distrust gropes blindly for his way.
When childhood's magic eyes are dimmed by somber mirthless age
Then seek for solace, if you will, life's wisdom-blotted page.
But through the years on many a tree the candles still will burn:
While children live, and laugh, and love, will Santa Claus return!

These verses on "Christmas" are interesting chiefly because they appear in a collection of Julia Ward Howe's later poems ("At Sunset," Houghton Mifflin Company) upon which the author was engaged at the time of her death. This volume contains poems on such significant public occasions as the Lincoln Centennial, the Hudson-Fulton celebration, the Peace Congress, and others. There are also tributes to Dr. Holmes, Phillips Brooks, Whittier, and other personal friends.

### Christmas

In highest heaven a new-born star
Unveils its radiance from afar;
The while, upon her first-born child,
The mother of an hour has smiled.

**GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.**
**"Its Purity has made it famous."**



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To what a rustic nursery
Cometh this dear nativity!
No hostelry our Babe receives.
Upon the refuse of the sheaves
Is pillowed that sweet forehead, born
To feel the sharpness of the thorn.

Pious souls, in Orient warned,
Seek the Presence unadorned.
Journeying far, they would inquire
Where doth rest the mystic fire
That shall ravish land and sea
With a new divinity.

Regal gifts the pilgrims bear,—
Gold and myrrh and incense rare.
Soon the offered sweet perfume
Consecrates the stable room:
While, from out the wintry gloom,
Leaping Dawn uplights the skies,
Shows the Babe to reverent eyes.

Soon, thou, dear Child, wilt leave thy play,
Mimic dance, and roundelay;
By some deep whisper in thy breast
Sent on Truth's immortal quest;
In thy young reason, tender still,
Shaping the fated fight with ill.

Thou shalt learn the humble trade
That for thee no cradle made;
Eat the peasant's homely fare,
His unfashioned garments wear.
While thy royalty of soul
Doth foreshadow its control
Over ages yet unborn
That shall bless thy natal morn.

Ah, sorrow! that thy fair spring-tide
The martyr's mission must abide,
Thy thought with saintly daring probe
The festering ulcers of the globe;
While reckless multitudes will stand
To pierce and bind thy healing hand,
And thy manhood's fixt intent
Leads to Calvary's ascent.

O joy! that far beyond the cross,
Its bitter pain, its shame and loss,
Above the failure men might see
Truth's endless triumph crowneth thee!
Such a promise in thy birth,
Such a glory come to earth,
Such a tragedy divine
To be wrought in pangs of time,
Such redemption without end,
Brother, Master, Savior, Friend!

A requiem of archangels for the world, published in *The Fortnightly Review.*

**Requiem of Archangels for the World**

BY HERBERT TRENCH

Hearts, beat no more! Earth's Sleep has come!
All iron stands her wrinkled Tree,
The streams that sang are stricken dumb,
The snow-flake fades into the sea.

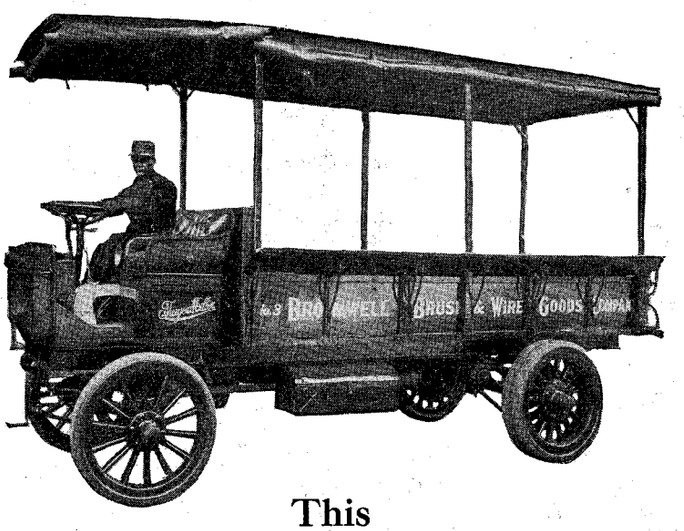
Hearts, throb no more! your time is past!
Thousands of years for this pent field
Ye have done battle. Now at last
The flags may sink, the captains yield.

Sleep, ye great Wars, just or unjust!
Sleep takes the gate and none defends.
Soft on your craters' fire and lust,
Civilizations, Sleep descends!

Time it is, time to cease carouse!
Let the nations and their noise grow dim!
Let the lights wane within the house
And darkness cover, limb by limb!

Across your passes, Alps and plains
A planetary vapor flows,
A last invader, and enchains
The vine, the woman, and the rose.

Sleep, Forests old! Sleep in your beds
Wild-muttering Oceans and dark Wells!
Sleep be upon your shrunken heads,
Blind everlasting Pinnacles!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*(Signed)* THOS. G. MELISH, *Vice-President.*

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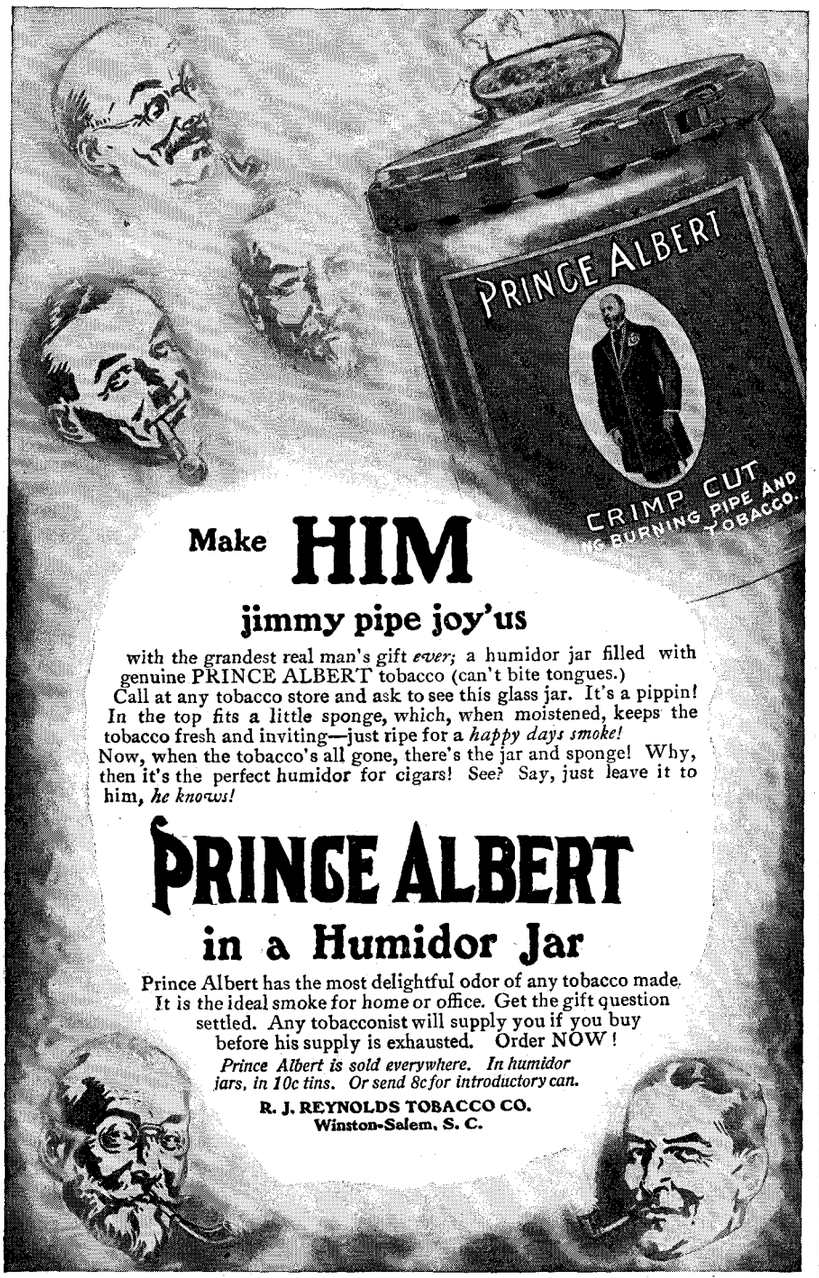


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## PERSONAL GLIMPSES

### THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS

PROBABLY not one in a thousand of all the people who are quoting the lines about "the night before Christmas," when "all through the house not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse," knows who wrote it; and it is still more probable that the man who did write it would be the most surprized one of all to know that his little poem had lived so long. For he was a learned professor of Greek and Hebrew in the General Theological Seminary in New York, and compiled the first Hebrew lexicon made in the country. He may have thought his lexicon his best bid for fame, which shows how capricious a sprite fame often is. Posterity knows Dr. Clement Clarke Moore only as the author of "The Night Before Christmas," or, as it was originally called, "A Visit from St. Nicholas," which he wrote seventy-eight years ago. We read in *Collier's Weekly:*

When his lectures were over, Moore found his chief delight in composing verses for his children. He had instilled in them an unusual fondness for poetry, and they found in their father's poems, written with a keen understanding of their childish likes and dislikes, their greatest happiness. Sometimes the longer poems had a hidden little moral lesson, but principally they were verses rollicking with fun.

As a Christmas present for his children, in the winter of 1822, Moore wrote the poem which was to become one of the happiest possessions of the children of all the world, never dreaming that any children but his own would ever see the lines. In the big house standing on the hill that sloped to the Hudson there were great fireplaces, where stockings were hung on Christmas Eve, and the immense lawn, a waste of white snow, was an appropriate setting for the poem.

In a letter written some years later, Moore said that he first heard the story of St. Nicholas from a rubicund Dutchman who lived near his father's residence, and who had, of course, believed the story as a boy in Holland.

Among the friends of the Moores was the family of the Rev. Dr. David Butler, at that time rector of St. Paul's Church in the city of Troy. Shortly after Christmas, while the eldest daughter of Dr. Butler was visiting at Chelsea, one of Clement Moore's little daughters read her the poem. Miss Butler at once copied the verses in her album. She was so much imprest with them, however, that just before Christmas of the next year, 1823, she sent a copy to the editor of the Troy *Sentinel*, who published them on December 23 with an editorial note and a quaint woodcut of St. Nick. Other newspapers copied the poem. It spread from paper to paper, from city to city. It was reprinted in the magazines, then in school readers. Special editions of the poem were published, illustrated by famous children's artists. It was translated into many languages. One may hear it recited by German schoolchildren in their native tongue, and by other children in other languages.

Dr. Moore, altho his name did not appear, was somewhat displeased at the publication of the poem. He was extremely modest, and he felt that the verses had little merit save as verses for children. It was a long



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time before he saw that just in that fact lay its claim to immortality. His Hebrew lexicon and other scholarly writings are known to very few. The little poem written for his children is possest by all the world where Christmas is celebrated. The following excerpt from the preface to the poems published in 1844 gives an idea of the man:

"My Dear Children—I have not made a selection from among my verses of such as are of any peculiar caste, but have given you the melancholy and the lively, the serious, the sportive, and even the trifling . . . for as you once persuaded me to sit for my portrait, which was the occasion of one of the pieces in this collection, so I flatter myself that you will be pleased to have as true a picture as possible of your father's mind, upon which you and your children may look when I am removed from this world. Were I to offer you nothing but what is gay and lively, you well know that the deepest and keenest feelings of your father's heart would not be portrayed. If, on the other hand, nothing but what is serious or sad had been presented to your view, an equally imperfect character of his mind would have been exhibited. For you are well aware that he is far from following the school of Chesterfield with regard to harmless mirth and merriment, and that in spite of all the cares and sorrows of this life he thinks that we are so constituted that a good, honest, hearty laugh, which conceals no malice and is excited by nothing corrupt, however ungenteel it may be, is healthful both to body and mind. . . . Another reason why the mere trifles in this volume have not been withheld is that such things have been often found by me to afford greater pleasure than what was by myself esteemed of more worth. . . . But whatever be the merit of the offering which I here make to you, receive and look upon it as a token of appreciation from your father. "Clement C. Moore."

Dr. Moore died at his summer home in Newport, July 10, 1863. His remains rest in a vault in St. Luke's Church, in Hudson Street, New York. Every Christmas Eve the students at the General Theological Seminary, for which he did so much, remember the children for whom he did more, and twine about his portrait in their dining-hall a rope of holly.

---

**A Merry Christmas.**—Guest (dining at merry Christmas party)—"Tommy, where do turkeys come from?"

Tommy (pointing to that on table)—"Dunno, but ma got this one from a tramp for a shilling, 'cause he said he stole it. Didn't he, ma?"—*Punch*.

---

**Some Verse.**—Eminent Poet (to his betrothed)—"Darling, how did you like the poem I sent you? Did it seem too sweetly tender?"

She—"Oh, it was lovely. I got seven-fifty for it at the church fair."—*Fliegende Blaetter*.

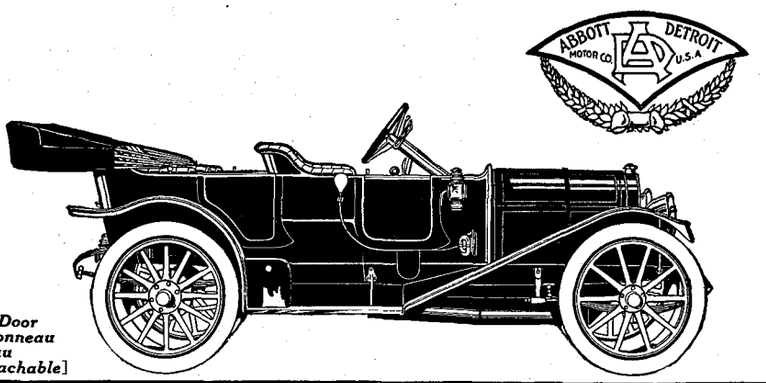
---

**Poor Child.**—"Why are you sobbing, my little man?"

"My pa's a millionaire philanthropist."

"Well, well! That's nothing to cry about, is it?"

"It ain't, ain't it? He's just promised to give me $5 to spend for Christmas provided I raise a similar amount."—*Chicago Record-Herald*.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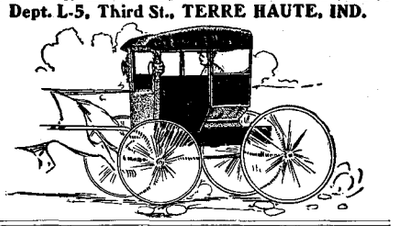

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### Foreign

December 9.—The French aviator, Legagneux, rises to a height of 10,499 feet at Pau, France, and thereby establishes a new aeroplane record for altitude.

The American Consul-General at Constantinople, Edward H. Ozman, dies suddenly from an attack of grippe.

December 10.—The Nobel Peace Prize for 1910 has been awarded to the International Permanent Peace Bureau at Bern, Switzerland.

December 13.—Seventy insurgents and fourteen regulars are reported killed in a battle at Cerro Prieto in Chihuahua, Mexico.

December 14.—Dispatches from Rome report serious floods, the river Tiber being twenty-one feet above its normal level.

December 15.—The Canadian Council of Agriculture, in convention in Ottawa, formulates demands for reciprocity with the United States.

Many Turkish officials are killed and the troops at several military posts in Syria are annihilated by bands of Bedouins.

### Domestic

WASHINGTON

December 9.—The Indian Appropriation Bill is passed by the House of Representatives.

December 10.—The Rivers and Harbors Appropriations Bill is passed by the House, carrying nearly $22,000,000.

The Census Bureau announces the completion of its count, the total population of continental United States being 91,972,226, and including Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, 93,402,151.

December 12.—President Taft nominates Associate Supreme Court Justice Edward D. White to be Chief Justice of the United States, and makes the following other judicial nominations:

To be Associate Justices of the Supreme Court—Judge Willis Van Devanter of Wyoming and Judge J. R. Lamar of Georgia; to the new Court of Commerce, Martin A. Knapp, Robert W. Archbald, William H. Hunt, John E. Carland, Julian W. Mack; to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, B. H. Meyer of Wisconsin and C. C. McChord of Kentucky.

The Senate confirms the nomination of Frederick W. Lehmann to be Solicitor-General of the United States.

The House of Representatives passes a bill imposing the graduated inheritance tax in the District of Columbia.

The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections decides that the charges against Senator Lorimer have not been proved.

December 14.—Andrew Carnegie makes a gift of $10,000,000 for the promotion of peace, to a board of trustees headed by Senator Root.

December 15.—Mr. Carnegie speaks before the conference of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes at Washington.

Congressman Tawney, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, declares that the suppressed report of the War Department on our national unpreparedness for war is merely an effort to secure larger appropriations from Congress.

GENERAL

December 9.—Secretary Knox decides to surrender Porter Charlton to Italy for trial for the murder of his wife.

The proposed Constitution for the new State of Arizona is completed and signed by the members of the convention at Phoenix.

George W. Perkins and Edward F. Whitney resign from the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. Perkins announces that he will devote himself to work for the public.

December 11.—James N. Huston, formerly Treasurer of the United States, is convicted by a jury in Washington of using the mails for fraudulent purposes.

Dr. George Edgar Vincent, of the University of Chicago, is appointed president of the University of Minnesota to succeed Dr. Cyrus Northrup.

December 13.—Ex-President Roosevelt speaks at a dinner given by the Chamber of Commerce in New Haven.

December 14.—Mr. Roosevelt delivers the Noble lecture at Harvard University, speaking on "Applied Ethics."


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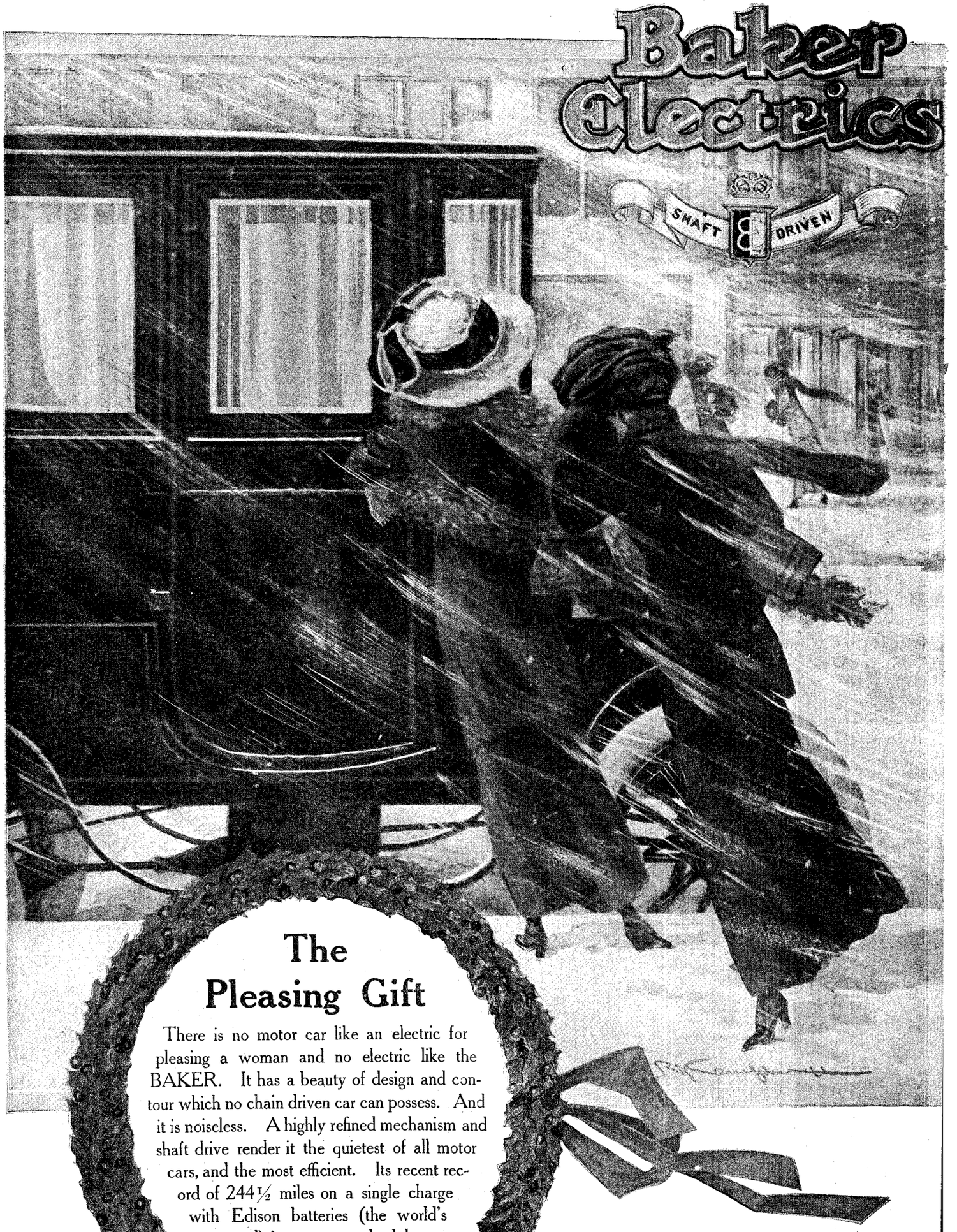


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